Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors. Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Isothermal Lines. A year or more since, we made some remarks

lines," that is, lines of equal heat. It is a subject of interest to farmers as well as to others.

It is generally supposed that the latitude of a place is an indication or determiner of temperature.

This may be true in a general sense. It ject of interest to farmers as well as to others. ture. This may be true in a general sense. It is true that the further from the equator, or further north, the cooler or lower will be the

mean temperature, compared with more southern

what may be called isothermal facts. made by individuals, and by actuaries of scien- during the cold months, and placed out of doors tific associations, to gather facts in regard to this with the return of warm weather. subject. But as yet, not so full and thorough and systematic observations have been instituted our friend and agent S. N. Taber of Vassalboro' as there ought to be. It would be a good thing he writes: "I want you to recommend sunflower if there could be careful and active observers seed for hens. I have been feeding them for two ranged at different points, say twenty or thirty seasons past as regular rations, with corn and miles from each other, in the same latitude, clear barley, and the way the hens talk over them across the continent, and on several latitudes, and while filling their crops is ample proof that they the returns of their observations, which should be made-say to the Smithsonian Institute-summed up and arranged in tables. In this way the whole ground would be, as it were, surveyed, and the isothermal lines be much more correctly mapped out than they have ever yet been. We shall allude to the partial bearing of these lines

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Left vs. Right Handed Plows. and notwithstanding his article is well-written, and contains some useful suggestions, we certain- ing year: ly fail to see the force of his argument, and can- A. M. Robinson, Esq., President : E. J. Hale. not see why a left hand plow (a plow having the mould-board on the left-hand side) possesses any Thompson, Charles Loring, Trustees. P. M. Jefferds, Sceretary and Treasurer; Leonard Robinson, W. N. Thompson, Charles Loring, Trustees. P. M. Jeferds, Sceretary and Treasurer; Leonard Robinson, W. N. advantages over those in use in this State, which ferds, member of the Board of Agriculture. invariably have the mould-board on the right-

Where horses are used for plowing, it may be of some advantage to have the mould-board on the the team, the driver walking on the land or rightthe team, of course it would make no difference whether the furrows were turned "right or "left." why it should be upon the left, and throughout enlighten us. There is no positive difference in the performance of the two plows, for the furrow, more productive than that turned in an opposite direction, and the ease and workmanlike manner of doing it, are in favor of the right-hand mould-

stinct. A clumsy, careless plowman, without readiness or perception, will be continually throwing the plow out and in, fatiguing himself and making bad work. A good plowman will be sparing of his voice, as well as in the correction of the team, because too much noise confuses the horses, and punishment often repeated ceases to ture with a good disposition, and it is rare to see

not knowing how to set the plow, nor caring how they drive. Such men would be more profitably employed in ditching and draining; to use and abuse the lifeless spade and grubbing hoe, where they could not give any pain, and have to spend more elbow grease. There must be a great contrast in the plows of the present age with the plow that Cincinnatus held in his day, which is believed to have been of the most primitive kind. Such great improvements have been made in plows Such great improvements have been made in plows in our time, and such straight lineal exactitude in using them, that I am almost tempted to call upon the subject of what are called "isothermal reasons and theories, common to scientific research; but I dare not venture so far. I can fully

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

We urge upon the inventors and manufaclatitudes. But it is not true that all places, in turers of agricultural implements in this State, the same latitude, are of the same temperature.
For instance, places in America on a particular of the great Industrial Exhibitions to take place latitude, are colder than other places on the same the coming season, viz., the field trial of implelatitude in Europe. Quebec, and Paris in France, ments of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and are nearly in the same latitude, but the climate the International Exhibition at Dublin, Ireland. is very different in each. It is found by observa- Considering the interest manifested by the inteltion that these lines of equal heat are quite ir- ligent farmers of Ireland-an instance of which regular in curvature, taking their whole range was given in our paper last week-in the superiaround the globe into consideration. The causes ority of implements of American manufacture, of this variation are as yet not all well under- we are sure the result of a generous contribution stood. The circumstances of location, such as to the exhibition to be holden at Dublin in May vicinity to oceans, or lakes, or mountains or next, would be a large demand from that country plains, have, of course, some effect, but not for all classes of our agricultural implements. enough to produce so much variation as have been This result has followed all foreign international found by comparing long and careful observations exhibitions, from that of 1851 at London, down with each other. Whether the internal temper- to the Hamburg exhibition of last summer. Our ature of the earth has anything to do with it is State can as well receive her portion of this dea branch of observation that has not been attended mand-or at least of the premiums offered, and to much, if any. It is conceded by all that the the aknowledgements of merit—as to let them all internal portion of the earth is of higher temper- go to other Commonwealths. This we shall be ature than the external portions, which facts have more likely to do if well represented by specibeen attributed, by some geologists, to the exist- mens of the different machines and implements, ence of intense internal fires. Allowing this to the fruits of our own invention and workmanship.

he the case, is it not probable that these have FRUIT TREES IN POTS. Among the curiosities in something to do with the inequality of tempera- the Experimental Garden connected with the Deture in different places-that there is a want of partment of Agriculture at Washington-which sameness of texture and diversity in different sec- is under the direction of one of the most skilful tions, and that the heat within has more action, and practical horticulturists of the day-are fruit and is in fact nearer to the external surface, and trees, peaches, apricots, &c., from three to seven therefore produces a comparatively warmer con- feet in height, growing in boxes about twelve dition than in other places, though in the same inches square. These trees have borne fruit in latitude. We throw out this idea as among the the same boxes and the same soil for the past probabilities. We do not know how otherwise three years—each year the trees being completeto account for all the phenomena connected with ly crowded with fruit. It is said by Mr. Saundwhat may be called isothermal facts. ers, the director of the garden, that any kind of fruit trees will bear the same treatment and suction and discussion of equal lines of heat, on ceed well. The philosophy of it is, that any which we would like to obtain "more light." treatment preventing the growth of roots pre-And that is, whether similar variation of heat in vents an excessive growth of wood, and consesame latitudes, are found in the ocean independ- quently increases the tendency to produce fruit. ent of the heat of the Gulf Stream, found on the A recent visitor to the gardens describes a box Atlantic coast of America? We do not know of thirty feet long and one foot deep, and divided any regular course of experiments by soundings into different apartments, in which were twentyand testing with thermometer, in view of ascer- eight peach and apricot trees from three to seven taining facts in regard to it. It is possible that feet high in a flourishing condition. If this the course which would render the difference of method of culture proves successful after further temperature more permanent, and therefore more years of trial, we see no reason why, with a little observable on land, would be overcome by the trouble, our Northern farmers may not enjoy the mobility of the water, causing heat to be more luxury of semi-tropical fruits in a climate where, equably and more rapidly diffused than it could with ordinary culture they could not perfect be on the land. A good deal of research has been their fruit. The boxes could be kept in a cellar

> SUNFLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY. In a note from are good.'

ANOTHER LARGE HEIFER. G. H. Dearborn of

St. Albans communicates the following : "I noticed in the Farmer of December 29th an account of Mr. Haskell's heifer that weighed 553 pounds. If you will please just say to Mr. Haskell that I slaughtered a two year old heifer a few weeks since that girted six feet and one inch, and weighed 643 pounds.'

OFFICERS OF PISCATAQUIS AGRICULTURAL SOCI-A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph ETY. At the annual meeting of the Piscataguis publishes a lengthy communication in that paper, Agricultural Society, held at Dover, Dec. 28th. the following officers were chosen for the ensu-

College Arboretums We notice that a correspondent of the Springleft side, as it becomes more convenient to manage field Republican, writes to that journal giving some account of an arboretum which he is enhand side. If the person who holds also guides gaged in planting in the grounds of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The first tree was planted April 13, 1862, and up to the present time, over But where oxen are used, as they generally are four hundred trees have been set. The planting by the farmers of this State, a left-hand plow is not done for the purpose of a park, nor as a would subject the driver to the inconvenience of specimen of landscape gardening-though it is traveling upon the furrows while plowing: a an example of both-but for scientific purposes. serious objection, certainly, even if there was a Each genus stands by itself, consisting of a corresponding advantage which we cannot see. species of each, and in some instances extending The matter, however, is not one of much practical importance, and the differences are those resulting from local customs, rather than from any dozen, &c. Each family occupies a space by itfixed principle. He says "why the mould-board self, around which is a border, with labels showshould be placed on the right side, in preferment ing the comparative size, age, habits and other to the left, I have not the shrewdness to discov. peculiarities. The plan is an excellent one, eser;" nor have we the "shrewdness to discover" pecially for a College or other institution of learning where botany as a science is to be althe entire communication, find no information to ways taught. Private arboretums are liable to fall into neglect-that of the venerable Bartram, (the father of American botany) near Philadelthe performance of the two plows, for the furrow, turned in one direction, cannot, certainly, be try, has lost much of its original beauty and value by having passed through several private hands, who have had no interest to maintain it board. We, however, agree with the writer, in its former extent and beauty. But when bethe following remarks, which we commend to our longing permanently to an institution of such a character, there is less danger of this neglect, "There is a certain degree of taste in plowing as well as everything else, a kind of tact difficult to be taught, and must be acquired by a sort of in-

RECEIVED. The publishers will receive our have a good effect. Horses are endowed by naa team that will not with a reasonable draft perform well to the plow. Many plowmen are ignorent and careless, rough and brutal to the team, length in our next week's issue.

begin the new year with new volumes, and we are pleased to note the prosperity and success they meet with, even in these times of war. The Country Gentleman, presided over by that veteran of the agricultural press, Luther Tucker, assisted by an able corps of editors begins its twenty-fifth semi-annual volume. The New England Farmer re-appears with all its former energy and strength, with Hon. Simon Brown in the agricultural little products. Furthermore, if a man has enough to make it much of an object, he will watch the market closely that he may be sure to get the highest prices. He will give the business more attention in all respects. He will read all the writings be can find on the subject, and will thereby become well informed in the business, and will be likely to adopt the improvements that have been made. Thus will he become master of his business. The result will be the same with sheep and horses. strength, with Hon. Simon Brown in the agricultural chair editorial. The Canada Farmer begins its second volume with a new head, and has become one of our most welcome exchanges.—

That is the interest on the capital invested, and The Massachusetts Plowman, Rural New Yorker, will make the one a profitable business, while the American Agriculturist, Genesse Farmer, Work- other would be a losing business. ations. To all these—if not too late in the year interest in sheep, and another in horses, and will —we send greeting and wish them "God speed." succeed best in that particular kind of stock.

The Horticulturist.

y the author of "My Farm of Edgewood;" "Neglected Flowers," by E. S. Read, Jr.; "Models I Suburban Cottage," by F. S. Copley; "The Grape Crop in the West," by R. Buchanan; Greene, Jan. 4th, 1865. An Hour in the Vineyard" by John S. Reed; Rural Footprints" by the author of "Ten Acres Enough;" "Broad Leaved Evergreens" by H. W. Sargent; "Grapes in 1864" by A. S. Fuller; Row, at 2.00 per annum.

Sore Mouth in Sheep.

he sheep appear to be inflamed and are covered that the best way to renovate such grass erning the cause and cure of this vill greatly oblige West Embden, Jan. 4th 1865.

fluence of the atmospheric or peculiar kinds of nure. food to bring it on.

We can recommend nothing for a remedy better than that which we have repeatedly given in this journal, viz: remove the scabs from the diseased parts, make a salve of equal parts of tar, spirits Dec. 22d, 1864, a piece headed "One Horse Mowspatula of wood two or three times a day or more the "one horse farmers of New England,

Communications.

Mixed Farming.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- A large majority of the ay, will keep from four to six ox kine, four or his seat, mow back across the same side nates. This is not the case with all farmers, for others in use. It is proposed to make there are a few exceptions, but nearly all practice this method whether they keep a large or a small stock. It is well to inquire into these old method. ods and practices which have long been pursued, and see if they are the best. We are more or n the familiar tracks without sufficient querying as to the practicability of the course. It is an easy way to get along, if you are in "comfortable circumstances," to do as you have been doing. You do not have to puzzle your brains with

tock of oxen, of cows, of steers, of sheep, of will Mr. Safford tell us how his crops turned orses, or whether he will make it up from all. I take the ground that it is better to keep one kind of stock, making that a business, instead of

viding the attention among a mixed stock. There are good reasons for this. If a man livides his attention among so many kinds of nating thought, that close study of their breeds and their characteristics, that care in breeding, one particular kind. He is liable to fall into the habit of thinking the easiest way of getting along "will do well enough." If his attention was drawn mainly to one kind, he would be striving to bring that to a high degree of excellence by careful breeding and by skill in caring for them. least six per cent. higher than his neighbor who keeps but one pair, and who has not the reputa-

on of being an "ox man." If a farmer keeps a large dairy, the quality of If a farmer keeps a large dairy, the quality of black an unphasade.

bis dairy products is known in market. He has enough to establish their reputation, consequently he can sell higher than a man who sells but them, it must be done first' and the eggs afterlittle. The cost of manufacturing is not so much

Our Exchanges.

Most of the agricultural journals, like our own, his keeping, for the larger the dairy the less it egin the new year with new volumes, and we will cost per pound to manufacture its products

ing Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Rural American, In deciding which kind of domestic animals to stock a farm with a man's taste should be the first thing consulted, and secondly the character ournal of Agriculture, California Farmer and and situation of his farm. There are some men Culturist, keep on the even tenor of their way, all useful co-laborers in the great work of agricultural improvement. The Germantown Tele-nature will not admit of it. They can see no raph and Home Weekly, each have an agricultu- beauty in a meck and gentle cow or in the lofty al department of much value. The local press of the State, generally, devote considerable space of selections from the leading agricultural journels of the desire of the desire for a milk if they can possibly help it. When negative the selections from the leading agricultural journels of the desire for a milk if they can possibly help it. er milk it they can possibly help it. Then he desire for agricultural cash, and a plan which must conduce largely to the more extended circulation of purely agricultural publi
er milk it they can possibly help it. Then he cash, if the cow is not perfectly quiet she will be likely to get a blow from the milking stool. Such men will succeed best by stocking their farms with oxen and steers. Another will take more with a succeed best by stocking their farms with oxen and steers.

In the second place the character of the soil and the situation of a farm should be taken into consideration. Low and marshy land is not at all The January number of this standard "Journal f Rural Art and Rural Taste," commences a w volume, and has the following, among other ticles: "Pomologists and Common People," should all be considered, and when a correct conclusion is arrived at, then should a farmer bring

For the Maine Farmer Renovating old Fields.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I read an article in the "Bob-o-link or Rice Bird;" "Adirondae Grape" Maine Farmer of Jan. 5th, on the "Difficulties of improving a Farm." The writer speaks of a by Geo. H. Martin; "Lime as a Fertilizer" by A. Ayerigg; "Horticultural Societies;" Editor's ably yield one fourth of a ton per acre. He recommends a dressing of ten bushels of salt per acre. He thinks it would probably pay to give it two hundred pounds of guano or bone dust. The only question with the writer seems to be what kind of manure to buy to produce a perfect renovation of this hide bound grass field. I have had some New York : G. E. & F. W. Woodward, 37, Park of this hide bound grass field. I have had some experience in top dressing old, bound-out grass fields, and in every case very nearly lost my ma-MESSRS. EDITORS :- A few days since I noticed Some grass fields may be very much benefited by ome of my sheep were afflicted with a sore top dressing; but I speak only of the kind that top dressing; but I speak only of the kind that the writer says is hide bound. It is my opinion the sheep appear to be inflamed and are covered that the best way to removate such grass fields is with scabs. My sheep are fed with English bay, nd potatoes. If you can tell me anything concerning the cause and cure of this disease, you will greatly oblige C. F. W. field does not yield more than one fourth of a tor Note. It is the sheep pox or claveau, a troubesome disease, which often arises from contagion, though very rich, will not produce grass until it and often occurs in flocks which have never been is plowed, and some of it is so full of roots that exposed directly to infection of this nature. The xposed directly to infection of this nature. The plowing. It has to lay one year to let the roots rebabilities are that the state of the flock, or rot, and after that they can get a crop of corn, the constitution of the sheep may at different two or three years, and then seed it down to grass times be such as to allow various causes—the in- and it will yield a great crop without any ma-

Vassalboro', Jan. 9th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer. A Reversable Mower.

of turpentine and sulphur, and apply it with a crs," written by a "one horse farmer" to the Country Gentleman. I write to inform you, and which the contributor says "there are many that there is a machine adapted to their use. chine is light of draft, and weighs less than any other machine for the business . It is a late invention, and its chief improvement is, the cutting bar may be thrown over from one side to the oth other of the machine at will, thus obviating the MESSRS. EDITORS:—A large majority of the common farmers of this State pursue what may be termed a mixed method of farming. Their stock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made up of all the various kinds of dostock is made at with the state of the piece. Every farmer knows there are often reasons why it is preferable to mow on one side of the piece; for instance, on a side hill, or in lodged grass, and in mestic animals grown in the State; that is, the bad weather he is uncertain how large a piece he stock of the common farmer consists of oxen, or steers, cows, sheep, and horses or colts, made up in various proportions, but frequently, nearly equally divided. A farm, cutting thirty tons of five cows, two or three horses or colts, and from twenty to thirty sheep. No one kind predomi-

Yours respectfully, J. W. DARBY, Headquarters 1st Div., 5th Corps. Washington, D. C.

More Information Wanted.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I read a piece in the Farmany of the new-fangled notions, and waste your time in doubtful experiments.

Observation and inquiry will do a great deal for the Farmer. Well, he tells how he furrowed for the farmer, and we should all bear in mind for potatoes in the fall, and how he planted; that it takes no time to think; and when we are when and how he manured, &c., &c. After given in a thinking mood, let us think whether this ing all these particulars he don't say whether he practice of mixed farming is the best. That it got one, two, three, or one hundred bushels; now is necessary for a farmer's stock to be mixed to a how are those who read the good old Farmer to certain extent, all must allow. It would not an know if his way was good or not? Then he goes wer to keep all sheep, and hire oxen to do the on to tell how he manured for corn, when swer to keep all sheep, and hire exen to do the farm work; neither would it be a good practice to keep all oxen and buy butter and cheese for family use. It is necessary to keep oxen and horses enough to do the farm work and the riding, and cows enough to supply the family with milk, butter, and cheese. Further than this a man may have his choice—that is, he may choose whether he will make up the remainder of his stock of oxen, of seers, of sheep, of will Mr. Safford tell us how his crops turned

For the Maine Farmer. Garget in a Cow.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I saw an inquiry in the Farmer of January 5th, concerning a cow that had from some cause lost the use of her teats. From my own experience I judge the cow to be afflicted with garget, and that is the cause of the trouble with her teat. Give the heifer a piece of garget root, nearly as large as your little finger. Place this in a potato and there will be no diffi-culty in making her cat it. If this does not remove the trouble, split the double skin in her areful breeding and by skill in caring for them.

If it is known all around that a man keeps a large stock of fine oxen and steers. he will have a great many buyers visit him, and he can sell at effect a permanent cure.

John Gale.

To FRY Eggs-To fry eggs nicely requires some little attention, as they are apt to become hard, black an unplatable. There should be plenty of butter or oil, and care should be taken not to let

Agricultural Miscellany:

Just what you will do with the stones which we copy the following : EDS.] are not in stone walls—put them where they will be more serviceable, beneath the surface. If necmost men can indulge in this useful recreation, essary to get rid of the stones, you may dig ditches across the ground intended for an orchard, it a portion of every season. It serves instead of

e certain what kinds you plant. Be sure that he roots are never exposed to to the sun or wind. Be careful that they are not planted deeper than they originally stood in the nursery. Place the roots as nearly as possible in their natural position. If you have no hay or straw for mulching, use small bushes, briars, bogs, soda or stones. Never use raw manure under or near the roots of a young tree. If the top is too heavy for the roots, with the mulch it until I saw what the saw what the manufacture is a with the manufacture in the manufacture is a with the same with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with the manufacture in the manufacture is a with the manufacture is a with the saw what the manufacture is a with the saw what the manufacture is a with the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with it until I saw what the manufacture is a with the with the with the manufacture out it back until the trees will stand firm with- lights and shadows of agricultural management

ery stony, and never has been cultivated. ery stony, and never has been cultivated.

Build up the wall around it, and keep it in comfort to be assured that there were worse pastures for the present. Keep it as a reserved farmers than myself. Curiously enough, I genspot to occupy your laborers when they have erally contrived to pick up an item of knowledge nothing else to do. You need a ditch through

present leave the ditch open until you find whether it will be necessary to deepen it.

Send for the shipwright and sell him the largest of these old oaks. They are not needed, for here are several fine chestnuts and hickory trees which will give you shade, fruit, and ornamentation. Grub out the bushes and get rid of a portion of the stones, so that grass can grow and make you a profitable pasture. Divide the balance of your land into about three fields. Build up outside fences, and get rid of all these interior ones. The best of your land is in strips about a rod wide lig it up and cart it back again.

Lay out this road with a view to some day selling a portion of your land for building sites. That upper field, if made accessible by a good drive-tention been devoted to the common enemy, the way, would just suit some city millionaire as the site of a grand castle. As it is, that field is a "I was looking for the author of 'Ten Acres site of a grand castle. As it is, that neid is a mile from your barn; between the two there should be a good road. If there is not, that field will always fail to receive its due share of manure. Make that road along your north line, with the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of those two hills, which we advise the exception of the eauthor of the author of the enumber of the exception of ejectment, I hope, "I responded, pausing in my work, and resting on my hope and adding, "the must be either you or I."

"Well," said he.

"Not with a writ of ejectment, I hope," I responded, pausing in my work, and resting on my hope and adding, "the must be either you or I."

you to go around. 'I shall not like to do that, as I should want By all means, no. You may have your cattle so trained that they can be driven to pasture along your open road by the side of crops, and all the damage they would do in a season would not amount to a hundredth part of the interest on the cost of a road fence. Lay off your roadway twenty feet wide, and plant it on each side with a row of fruitor ornamental trees. Make the cartway seven feet wide, by digging out the soil to spread upon the adjoining fields, and fill in just be a work of time, to employ the farm be the best way to let the making of the road by contract. Whatever course you adopt, remember that it is a work for all time, and must be As this cross examination was going on, I had

"I should like to preserve this piece of woods. What do you advise about that?

own wood cut for the stove. Use a wood fire as a luxury in mild weather. It is an expensive luxury to keep a wood-lot, where the land is worth two to five hundred dollars an acre. If "Yes," I replied, "I never work the meantime, you may sell some of the most valthe preparation of the hill-lot and wood-lot for sale. For a building site it is worth \$500 an sale. For a building site it is worth that for farming "But I did not know she had left you, he repurposes, and for wood, you certainly can never afford to keep it. The simple interest would be \$35 an acre each year. You had better buy coal at higher rates than it ever sold for on the Hudyou want to know what to do with "the hill lot?" Get it plowed this Fall, if you can. Follow the will be hit by running the plow deeper than it ever was run before. Next Spring, plow it lighty and plant it with corn, with some concentrated manure. Cut off the corn and sow rye, with twenty bushels of bone dust per acre. Seed it

with a peck of timothy seed per acre. In February or March, sow four quarts of clover seed per acre, and in May, two bushels of plaster. Do not allow a hoof to tread the stubble. Mow one year and plow under the next, and that field will be rich without hauling much manure. It will then be fit to plant with an orchard, or anything fruit. Do not attempt, nor hope to make it "selfsupporting," with any ordinary farm crops. If you could make it into a fine wool-sheep-farm, you could make it profitable. That you cannot , while civilization remains at such a low state in this country, that people prefer to raise more dogs than sheep, for that is undoubtedly the case Westchester county. It is a great blot upon the country, but not as great as it is to have a majority of the people more in favor of Jeff. Davis than they are of Abraham Lincoln. Perhaps, owever, that accounts for the dogs. It is a sort of fitness of things. As it is, it does not fit to keep sheep upon those hill lands, so admirably ed to them, and so well calculated to restore

their fertility.

If so far, our advice is useful to you, and you need more, ask and you shall receive.

Use the Curry-Comb.

The skin of every animal is improved in healthfulness by cleansing and friction. The pores are thus kept open for the free escape of the perspirthus kept open for the free escape of the perspiration, and the skin itself is rendered soft and healthy. Whereas, if the skin be neglected it becomes dry and feverish, to the closing of the pores and the great discomfort of the animal, because of its itching and other disagreeable sensations. And then there is another argument in favor of regular and faithful currying: By clever treatment of this sort your influence over your present clip can be maintained. And farmers treatment of this sort your influence over your present clip can be maintained. And farmers animal is strengthened, so that, while he is made will do well to consider the matter before giving happier he is also more inclined to render cheerful obedience to his master. No animal confined
to a close stable, particularly, should fail of a
thorough currying, combing and brushing, at

"Rural Footprints."

[The author of "Ten Acres Enough" contributes an interesting article to the January num-Difficulties of Improving a Farm .-- No. 3. ber of the Horticulturist upon the advantages re-"What shall I do with these old stone walls?" sulting from visiting among farmers, from which

ditches across the ground intended for an orchard, up and down the hill under every row, large enough to use up all the stones that are in your way. The dirt that you dig out, if placed around the trees, will benefit them enough to pay the expense of digging.

Be sure to set none but good, healthy trees, and be certain what kinds you plant. Be sure that out staking.
"What shall I do with this lot?" It is wet, mer dazzled and abashed me, the latter fell gratefully on the discouraged spirit-it was a sort of the centre of it to draw the water from your I not learn? But the wealthy man must farm to muck bed. This will also drain this field. At present leave the ditch open until you find whether titute of improvements, even in small things,

best of your land is in strips about a rod wide along these old walls. Here, for instance, is a perfect manure bed, three feet deep, by the side of this one, where it has washed down from the hillside of an hundred years. It will pay you to dig it up and eart it hask again. dig it up and cart it back again.

"I shall want a road from the front to the back part of the farm. As it appears never to have had one, travel has been here and there through literalists imaginable. One hot July afternoon, the field." the field."
So I see, and it is one of the greatest mistakes that a farmer makes not to have good farm-roads and a time-worn straw hat, I was suddenly ac-

adelphia, walked my horse home that I might

have come here to see you."

This led to further colloquy, and a slow walk soil to spread upon the adjoining fields, and fill in with such small stones. You will find before you are done, that you have got rid of an immense quantity of them. The making of this roading swabbed with tar at the butts, and pointed to the laborers when nothing else is pressing. The he did acknowledge to be cleaner than any he making of the road will add to the value of the had seen. Just then my foreman drove by with The he did acknowledge to be cleaner than any he farm more than it will cost. Perhaps it would the cart. I assured him that that was my thirty

done accordingly. Every dollar you expend on the road would be a safe investment.

**I should like to a safe investment. steel. His eye caught sight of the blade, and coming close to it he exclaimed, "Why, I never That you may proserve it for ornament, not saw a hoe sharpened from the inside."

Wherever anthracite coal can be had for "What!" said I, "the owner of a hundred ten dollars a ton, you cannot afford to hire your acres not to know how to sharpen his hoe?"

Then running his thumb across the edge, he

"Why, it's as sharp as a razor!"
"Yes," I replied, "I never work with a dull you keep this, it should be with a view to enhance the value of the adjoining building site, when you offer it for sale at some future day. In also was not in the book. As there was no gainsaying these little matters.

So my visitor went the rounds. He was disappointed because every particular item of narrative could not be realized on the spot. I labored to impress upon him that my object had been to show that a small farm, if thoroughly cultivated, would be certain to keep a family plow with a sub-soil plow. To do this, will require an extra hand to take out the stones that the main points were truly illustrated, the minor collaterals were of no practical value beyond making the dry facts of horticulture entertaining.
But he could not see it—he was an uncompromising literalist—whatever was put in print should be literally so. Thus, as he came expecting to be disappointed, what wonder that should go away heavy hearted?

Prospects of Wool Growing in Maine.

are prepared to take advantage of it, but it can-not probably long continue so good. The great West can compete with us in wool growing better than anything else, because wool is so cheap of its carriage for its value. The West cannot compete with us in our own potatoe market, though she can produce potatoes so much cheaper She can scarcely compete with us in our own corn market. By attempting to do so before the war her corn farmers found it an exceedingly difficult matter to make both ends of the year meet; but the war has helped them greatly. Hereafter when their lands have advanced in value they will find such competition unprofitable, unless transportation can be vastly cheapened or the val-ue of our land advances with that of the West.

But with wool growing, how different; wool care be easily grown on the very boundaries of West-ern civilization; and how much cheaper it is acprofits upon its growth will rather go to the farmer than to the carrier. The wool grower in Maine must, therefore, compete with the cheap-est lands in the West, and so submit to smaller

least once a day.

The farmer, unless using his horses and oxen mention. Very many of the pastures in this State every day, is often tempted to neglect this work of currying, because they are not likely to be seen by his neighbors, or because the weather is so uncomfortable that he prefers to eit by the fire. Per root and branch. Farmers whose pastures
This won't do. Somehow they must be nicely are thus overrun have a double argument offered
curried.

any regard to a permanent investment. For the time being they obtain a good price for their wool and rid themselves of a great pest.—Lewiston

Window Gardening.

[We extract from an article in the Massachuetts Plowman the following hints on the culture of house plants, contributed by Geo. W. Chase.

"Plants, like humun beings, need food, in order to grow and acquire vigor; and we may as reasonably expect to raise healthy and vigorous humans on quarter rations, as to raise healthy and vigorous house plants on a quart or two of nous of a quart or two or poor dirt, and an occasional sprinkling of water. I think it is hardly an exaggeration to say, that, with but few exceptions, house plants soldom receive a re-potting in fresh earth, and as seldom receive an application of any sort of fertilizer. They are literally starved, and can only maintain a sight existence. The first him then I would a sickly existence. The first hint, then, I would suggest to those who have window plants, is, that they be sure to give them an annual supply of earth. In the case of roses, geraniums and other vigorous growers, the earth (or "compost) in which they are potted, should be rich with fertilizing matter. For such plants, equal parts of old barn-yard or stable manure, well rotted sods, (those from an old pasture are the best) and clean sand, well mixed together, will form an excellent potting compost. If the compost be prepared several months before using, so much the better. have used, with the very best results, equal parts of thoroughly rotted stable manure, swamp muck and sand. The manure and muck were both of the richest quality. Everything seemed to "do their best" in this compost.

at least once in each year, house plants should receive frequent applications of liquid manure. A tablespoonful of guano dissolved in a gallon of water, or a shovelful of old stable manure in three gallons of water, will form a good liquid fertilizer for house plants. It should be applied about once a week, in sufficient quantities to thoroughly penetrate the earth in the pots.

Hop Insects.

A Prize Essay" on Hop Cultivation in Worcesr, refers as follows to the insect enemies of th ant prevalent there:-

"The hop-plant has a variety of enemics. On the first appearance of the bine it is frequently attacked by flea, which checks its growth, and makes it look scrubby and unhealthy, but never destroys the crop. Wire-worms are a great pest; the best plan to get rid of them is to cut a potato in half, and place it close on either side of the root an inch below the surface; the potato lures the worm, and, if taken up every other morning for a fortnight, enables you to take a great quan-tity; I have known of a dozen being taken from ne root. The greatest enemy is the aphis-and I regret to say that on the most important subject of its history we are as ignorant as our forefathers; we go to bed leaving our garden free, or twenty-on a small leaf, which in the course of a week have increased to countless myriads These pests are followed by nits and lice, some seasons multiply so rapidly as to destroy the bine and the planters' prospects. I would here repeat the recommendation which I have already given to the planter, not to work his hops when in a state of blight. When closely watching the blights of 1860, '61, and '62, I have best tilled, manured, and cared for, the blight remained until too late in the season for the chance of a crop : on the other hand, where nothing was done, but weeds were suffered to grow nearly half-way up the poles, the bine became yellow and clean, and the result was a fair sprinkling of hops; in such ground, the vermin

Do Sheep Destroy the Borer ?

had a young orchard of some three acres in ex-tent, that through the attacks of borers, caterpillars and other such like vermin, had next to worthless, having if any, small, wormy gnarly apples which afforded but very few No. 1 apples when assorted for the market. He also had some apple trees set out beside a wall that divided his field from the sheep pasture of a neighbor. These trees were thrifty, good bearers rculio and other vermin, and this too when the trees had the same cultivation as the trees in his orchard, which produced next to nothing. Taking a hint from these facts he traced the results probable causes. His thrifty trees were be side a sheep pasture. His neighbors' sheep were sheltered beneath those trees in storm and sunshine. The sheep in some way might cause the thrift of these trees. He fenced his orchard and turned some sheep into it. The orehard was trimmed and the sheep confined in it. It began to revive. The borers, caterpillars and other vermin left it and in a year or two, it began to yield abundantly—and large, sound fruit. Now It is as rare to find a poor apple in this orchard as formerly it was to find a good one. Now why the change? The farmer attributes it to the sheep. He says that the smell of the sheep and their presence drives off the borers and other insects. Have any of our subscribers and other insects.

Have any of our subscribers had any such experience? If they have, please communicate it. If sheep prevent the ravages of these vermin, it is very important that the community know the fact—as our orchards should be pastured by sheep forthwith to eave them and secure their thrift. forthwith to save them and secure their thrift. Who will try the experiment the coming season?

—N. H. Journel of Agriculture.

To Select Mests.

BEEF. Beef may be known by its color; the fat will be of oily smoothness, and incline to white, rather than yellow, while the lean will be of an open grain, bright red. Yellow fat is a sure sign of inferior quality. The fat of cow beef is Pork. In pork, the flesh is firm, smooth, a

clear color and the fat set. Dairy fed pork bears the palm over all others. In young pork, the fat when pinched, will break. Excellent bacon may when pinched, will break. Excellent bacon may be known by the lean being tender and of a bright color, the fat firm and white, yet bearing a pale rose tinge, the rind thin, and the lean tender to the touch. Rusty bacon has yellow streaks in it. The test of a sweet ham is to pass a knife or skewer down the bone, and when drawn out, smell it; if the knife is daubed greasy, and the smell disagreeable, the ham is bad.

Veal. When the kidney is well surrounded with fat, you may be sure the meat is of good quality. Always choose that which is whitest and fattest. If the vein in the shoulder, which is very perceptible, is a bright red or blue, it is

is very perceptible, is a bright red or blue, it is sign that the meat is frosh.

MUTTON AND LAMB. The best mutton is of a fine grain and the fat firm and white. Lamb should be eaten fresh. In the fore-quarters, the vein being any other color than blue, betrays it

Some of the peats, when coming generations. Some of the peats, when compressed and dried are found to yield nearly as much as coal. The bog back of High Street in our village, has an immense quantity of the best gas-product. All muck consists almost entire plant-food, or manure, and all that is wan

The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the

sybecriber's name, will show the time to which he has

said, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for

nonevs remitted by him. A subscriber desiring to change the post offic direction of his paper must communicate to us the nam of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwis we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturges is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Cumberland County.

Mr. V. Danking will call on subscribers in Washing on County during the present month Mr. E. C. Warren, a regularly authorized agent will call upon Subscribtrs of the Farmer in Frankin County during the months of December and January.

Superintendence of Schools.

The Governor, in his message, gives us a hint that the office of Superintendent of Common Schools may possibly be abolished, although he is himself non-commital upon the subject. But why abolish it? We have heard no good reason for it. If there is any one institution among us to which we can attribute our happiness as a people, our strength and prosperity as a nation, it is the common school. It needs no great ar gument to prove this. Any one that is conversant with the different conditions between those people or those communities who enjoy the advantages of common schools, and those who do not, can readily see that this is true. We can all see it, every day, in the actual present condition of the free States and rebel States. You can trace all the strength and vigor and power and intellectual supremacy of the free States to our common schools, and the sad condition of rebeldom to the want of them. If they had had school houses and the common school system for the years they have lived, instead of the slave pens, there would have been no rebellion, conse quently none of the suffering, distress and anguish which the rebellion has brought upon them.

But our common schools must have careful at tention and judicious directing, or they will be a failure even here. They are neither self-supporting or self-directing institutions. Somebody must spend time and earnest thought and acquired knowledge and treasured experience upon them, or they will become a nullity if not a nuisance In early days this business was left to the district school agent and the minister, the latter taking the duty as a matter of conscience. In propor portion as these officials were faithful the schools prospered. Still it was found that they did not produce their full measure of good results. Then the laws were changed and each town was requir ed to choose school committees. This was a step of improvement, but not of equal results. Where committees are faithful and competent, the schools do well. Where the committees are careless, or faithless, or incompetent, the schools do not well. Then came boards of education, and a secretary of the board, who was more especially and particularly the custodian of the common schools, and who was required to make it the business of his life, while in office, to superintend and regulate the schools of the State. This did better. But it was an honorable office. He was paid a good salary, and so poor human nature must get up personal envy, or political spite,

and there must, therefore, be opposition. And up county supervisors, or something of that kind. And this continued in a slipshod way for a while. Then the superintendency was intrusted to one ent of Common Schools." This was a responsible but onerous task, but we believe it has been faithfully performed, and attended with as much good results as could be expected from the exertions of one individual extended over so large an area as a whole State, and a State of large area too. We think, with all deference to others that, unless something better could be devised. this office should be continued. All experience proves that any institution-from Governments down to those of minor importance, requiring associate effort and involving social interests, should have chosen guardians to look after them. There should be somebody whose special duty it should be to watch the working and direct the operation, to suggest improvements, to check irregularities, and from time to time, place before the public the true condition and the actual results which they have brought about, whether for good or whether for evil. All such institutions require some guiding hand or hands, and some central point of observation, which shall form a focus

be enlightened in regard to them. This has been the operation, and as far as the nature of the case will admit of, the action of the Superintendent of Common Schools. Will it let our common schools drift back to the old system of sleepy indifference. Will this be fair usage to the institution upon which, more than all others, is founded our prosperity and happiness as individuals and as a people? We may save thereby a few hundred dollars to the treasury and sink thousands to the people in the end. "There is that which witholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

into which all their light shall be collected, and

from which it shall again emanate, that all may

TRIAL OF THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS. No substantial progress has yet been made in the trial of the St. Albans raiders at Montreal. Very little expectation is entertained that they will be brought to justice. On Wednesday last after discussion between the counsel on both sides of the case, the Court stated that if the prisoners and their counsel required thirty days' delay to obtain evidence from Richmond, such delay would be granted by him, but all the important points which had been raised during the latter part of the investigation must remain suspended in the meantime. The prisoners, with their consent and that of their counsel, were then remanded till Friday, the 10th day of February next.

A SMART OLD LADY. A correspondent at Unity writes us that Mrs. Bettiah Hussey of that town, now in her eighty-sixth year, has, since July last, woven over four hundred yards of domestic cloth, knit two dozen pairs of stockings, besides doing considerable spinning and assisting much about the house. She has also been a constant attendant twice each week at Friends' meeting, of which Society she is a member. Such examples of longevity, and hard work at so advanced an age, are as remarkable as they are rare.

a very mild one. We have had but little very cold weather, our storms have been short and followed by mild, pleasant days. The winter has been a favorable one for business of all kinds and it has been well improved. On Saturday of last week we had a heavy snow storm which was much needed, but it was piled up considerably by Point, with Gen. Grant. the furious wind accompanying it. The roads, consequently, are blocked up somewhat, which must retard travelling for several days.

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The Annual Session of this body will commence on Wednesday of the present week. We shall, as usual,

REMOVAL OF GEN. BUTLER. By order of the The War News of the Week. The principal topic of interest during the past | President, Gen. Butler has been relieved from his week, has been the reported peace missions to command of the Army of the James. No reason Richmond, undertaken by Mr. Francis P. Blair and is publicly given, but it is conjectured that the Gen. Singleton of Illinois, the latter a well known removal is in consequence of the recent faildemocratic politician. The mission of each of ure at Fort Fisher, for which he is made respon these gentlemen seems to be independent of the sible by the Government. The facts, however, other, and there is no good reason to believe that so far as they have come to light do not justify either have the sanction or authority of the Gov- the allegation and it is not to be suppossed that ernment. Nothing has yet been heard from Gen. so important a measure would be adopted upon Singleton, but we learn from the Richmond pa- such grounds, without the fullest investigation of pers of Friday last, that Mr. Blair arrived in that the circumstances. Whatever may have been city on Wednesday, and had an interview with the reason to warrant his removal in the present instance, it will not be denied that Gen. Butler the chief executive officers of the Government. What passed at these interviews is not stated, but has on the whole acquitted himself with unrivvery little faith is manifested by the rebel press alled success of the duties entrusted to him by in the results of the labors of these volunteer the Government. The following is the address of missionaries, whose sole object they allege to be Gen. Butler on taking leave of his command: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT to place the Federal Government "in a good position before the northern people, who are just now

of withdrawing from its further support and

rebel Secretary of War and is now held a prison-

and is now in Washington.

ed debt amounts to \$5,714,625 31.

quired for these purposes.

of \$1,647,14168.

under an act approved February 24, 1864.

pointed Inspector General of the Armies operating

Lodge No. 58, Free and Accepted Masons at Free-

dom, Jan. 6 1865, the following officers were

OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Army of the James. January 8, 1865.

tion before the northern people, who are just now called upon to fill another draft." They say, "Lincoln knows that the propositions he will make are such that they will not be accepted by our Government, but our rejection of them will enable him to go before his people and prove that the rebels will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left for him but a vigorous prosecution of the war." We are inclined to think, so far as the rebel leaders are concerned, that this will be the only result of these missions. If the will be the only result of these missions. If the have marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your people of the South could be reached, it might valor.

Your line works have been the wonder of officer Your line works have been the wonder of officer years.

be different, but so long as the rebel military power can be made available for the suppression sive warfare. From the monuments of your skillof any movement on their part to resume their ed labor your deeds have rendered your name allegiance to the Federal Government, all such efforts must be futile and hopeless. The only efforts must be futile and hopeless. The only efforts must be futile and hopeless. forts must be futile and hopeless. The only effectual negotiators for peace are Grant, Sherman and Thomas—with arguments presented at the point of the bayonet and drawn from the cannon's mouth. cannon's mouth.

Correspondents of several of the New York papers have also given currency to the report that the rebel Congress in secret session had that the rebel Congress in secret session had adopted a resolution to appoint commissioners, to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of proposing terms of peace, and that Vice Pression and my country.

ident Stephens and other prominent public men To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James of the South had been appointed members of the You have been treated not as laborers, but as soldiers; you have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear; the best officers of the Commission. No allusion, however, is made to any such project by the rebel papers, and it is not believed to have any other authority than rubant project by the rebel papers, and it is not believed to have any other authority than rubant project by the rebel papers, and it is uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to be to make the uniform you wear; the need to make the need to Our readers will remember the extract from a age have illustrated the best qualities of manhood With the bayonet, you have unlocked the iron speech in the rebel House of Representatives by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, published by us several freedom, liberty, and equality, and of rights to weeks since, in which he boldly denounced the yourselves and to your race forever. Comrades of the army of the James, I bid you Confederate Government, disclosing his intention

farewell, farewell. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

seeking some sequestered spot exempt from tyr-LEGISLATIVE. In the Senate on Monday the anny and taxation. It seems in attempting to carry this purpose into execution by escaping to Report of the State Treasurer was received and our lines, he has been arrested by order of the referred to a joint special committee.

On Tuesday, a communication from Hon. B er. In a communication to the House of Repre- W. Norris, Commissioner for Maine for the con sentatives, Jeff Davis submits his case to that struction of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg body for its disposal. Probably a large majority was communicated by the Governor to the Senate, of Foote's colleagues would be ready enough to soliciting an additional appropriation from the follow his exemple if they only had the opportu- State of \$2500 toward the completion of the nitp. Mrs. Foote succeeded in making her escape, work. The entire expense of the cemetery in cluding a monument, is estimated at about \$109-The summary removal of Gen. Butler from 000. The cost of the monument \$55,000.

his command, has occasioned much surprise The Joint Standing Committees of the two throughout the country. The cause is alleged to Houses were appointed. On Wednesday, the Committee on Education be the failure of the attack on Fort Fisher. The abstract of Gen. Butler's official report, which we was directed to enquire into the expediency of publish in another column, if not contradicted by abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public

other testimony, would seem to justify his con- Schools. The bill to further continue the suspension We have no important military operations to specie payments was taken from the table, the We have no important military operations to specie payments was taken from the table, the chronicle, save the rebel report of the occupation of Grahamsville, S. C. some thirty miles north of ment of Mr. Sanborn requiring all banks in avannah, by a portion of Sherman's forces. We the State to redeem their notes with U. S. Cur- sume the stable and vacant lots could be pur- the attempt, yet he considered his duty plain. hear nothing from Thomas, who was reported rency. The amendment was discussed by Messrs. last week as having abandoned the pursuit of Tenney, Sanborn and Woodman, and referred to

Hood, and was supposed to be moving towards the Committee on Banks and Banking. The ballot on the part of the Senate for U. S. Mobile. There are whispers of another demonstration upon Wilmington now in progress which, Senator from the 4th of March next, resulted in it is hoped, will prove more fortunate than the the choice of Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden by a unanimous vote. Hon N. A. Farwell was unanimous ly elected to fill the short term. STATE TREASURERS' REPORT. The annual report

On the part of the House the ballot for U. S of the Treasurer of State has been laid before Senator for the long term resulted in the election the Legislature. We present the following brief of Hon. W. P. Fessenden by the following vote abstract of its contents: The receipts of the Fessenden 116; Haines 23. N. A. Farwell was Treasury for the past year, were \$5,705,364 22, elected for the short term.

and expenditures \$5,974,995 46. Of the receipts In the House on Wednesday Mr. Hammond of \$2,765,000 is on account of a permanent loan, Paris introduced an order instructing the Compayable in 1889, \$1,801,432 temporary loans, mittee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Board of Agriculture and The State disbursed in bounties to soldiers \$2,- all the offices connected therewith.

676,186 67; reimbursed to towns for bounties An order was also introduced to ascertain the advanced \$311,997 11; aid to soldiers' families expediency of providing for law for the taxation \$532,168 14; interest on public debt \$225,801 of shares of National Banks in the State.

16; public debt matured and paid \$50,000; tem-A joint order was adopted referring to the next porary loans paid \$1,601,432. The balance Legislature all private petitions, orders, bills or in the treasury Jan. 1, 1864, \$364,82248; Dec. resolves presented after the 1st of February, and 31, 1864, \$95,191 24. The estimated receipts, all public matter presented after the 10th of Feb. exclusive of taxes, for the year 1865 are \$1,087,- ruary; and all the Committees except the Com-782. The estimated expenditures \$1,622,439 95. mittee on Finance, are required to report finally The funded debt of the State is \$5,137,000 of on or before the 17th of February. which \$800,000 falls due in 1871, and \$2,765,000 In the House on Thursday an order was adopted

in 1889. The total ascertained floating and funded to terminate the session on Tuerday, the 21st of February; or at an earlier day if the despatch In addition to the public debt for which State of business will justify a final adjournment. bonds have been issued, there is a floating debt In the House on Thursday, Mr. Granger of Cal-

estimated at \$110,000 due cities, towns and plant- ais, reported a bill to make valid the acts and doations for bounties to volunteers advanced by them ings of cities, towns and plantations in voting and making provision for the payment of bounties of The Treasurer thinks it will be necessary, durvolunteers, drafted men and their substitutes ing the present year, to extend the credit of the The bill was ordered to be printed.

State still further by borrowing for the purpose Both branches passed the bill continueing i of refunding to towns the amounts advanced by force the provisions of the statute legalizing the them for bounties under previous calls, and also suspension of specie payments. An amendment to provide for the payment of bounties under the compels Banks to redeem their bills after the 1st call of Dec. 19, 1864. At present he finds it im- of May in lawful money of the United States. possible to estimate the amount that will be re-

In order to meet the ordinary and extraordinacted in the Senate during the past week has been ary expenditures for the present year and 1866, the discussion and passage of the resolution for mmends the assessment of a State tax of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The re ten mills on the dollar of the valuation of 1860 peal was advocated by Mr. Sumner, who entered (164,714,168), which would give us a State tax into an elaborate discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the treaty as affecting the The establishment of a sinking fund for the commerce of the United States. Mr. Morrill of gradual extinction of the State debt is urgently Maine favored its repeal on the ground that its operation had been unfavorable to the intereste Towns have presented claims to the amount of of New England, Canada having reaped all the \$553,690 81 under the law reimbursing aid to advantages. Messrs. Chandler, Foote and Doofamilies of soldiers. Of this \$523,899,58 was little also spoke in favor of its repeal. Messrs. Hale of New Hampshire, and Howe of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate in opposition to the re-STIMULATE ENLISTMENTS. We hope the town peal of the Treaty. The vote on the resolution authorities and people of the State are alive to of repeal was taken on Thursday, and result in the importance of filling their quotas under the its passage: yeas, 31; nays, 8—only one New recent call for 300,000 men. The time in which England Senator, Hale of New Hampshire, vot-

this work may be done is limited to the 15th of ing against the repeal. February, when the draft will be ordered to make In the House, the amendment to the Constitu up all deficiencies. The whole number to be enlisted under this call, after all proper credits are States, has been under discussion. Messrs. Kasdeducted, will probably not exceed 7,000 men, son of Iowa, King and Rollins of Missouri and by active effort on the part of the town au- Smithers of Delaware, Broomal of Pa., Jeneks of thorities, and those who are liable to the draft, R. I., Smith of Kentucky, Woodbridge of Verthe quota of the State may be made up. Now is mont, Thayer of Pa., and Baldwin of Massachu setts, favored the submission of the amendment to the people. It was opposed by Fernando Wood Daniel Williams of this city, who has been As. of N. Y., White of Ohio, Holman and Cravens sistant Adjutant General for the Army of the Po- of Ind., Pendleton and Cox of Ohio. The furtomac ever since its organization, has been ap- ther discussion of the subject was postponed to Tuesday the 31st inst. The final vote upon the against Richmond, and will be located at City question will be so close that the result cannot be foretold. It is believed, if the amendment should fail of a passage by this Congress, that a special MASONIC. At the election of officers of Unity session of the new Congress will be immediately

chosen for the ensuing year, R. S. Rich, W. M; Henry Thompson, S. W; Benj. Williams, J. W; The merchants of New York have made up Geo. Randlett, Treas.; Thos. B. Hussey, Sec'y; a purse of \$50,000 and prosented it to Admiral furnish a full report of its proceedings, beginning J. D. Lamson, S. D; and Samuel Glidden, J. D. Farragut. The whole amount has been invested The Installation takes place on Thursday Jan. 19. in Government 7-30 bonds for his benefit.

called by the President to take action upon the

POSTSCRIPT. Despatch to the Merchants' Exchange.

FORT FISHER CAPTURED BY GEN. GRANT. OUR LOSS 500. NEW YORK, Jan. 17th. Fort Fisher carried by

assault on the 15th. Our loss 500. Grant was in command. The Fort was bombarded seven hours by the fleet. Gold quoted at 2.154.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT. This distinguish-

was promptly summoned; but before his arrival Mr. Everett died. The event was announced in nearly all the churches of Boston at the combeach without fear of being shelled by the rebel nencement of morning service and created a gun-boats-the Tallahass profound feeling of sadness, and the church bells river.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 15. \ The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the peo-ple of the United States, that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning than by un-surpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism, period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock this morning.

The several executive departments of the Gov.

ernment will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and ity are acknowledged.

Portland Company to erect the coming season. We do not know, that any decisions regarding the a mile from the fort. buildings or location have been reached; but it seems to us that a more desirable location for a was a mistake. During this time Ames' Divisfreight depot than the site of the old one, cannot officers of the North Carolina reserves. certainly be found. It is easy of access, and is if there is a place in the State where a first class ing a force outside of the works superior to Gen. passenger depot should be afforded, it is this city.

These should be distinct and separate buildings.

These should be distinct and separate buildings.

Such as the second location. for a passenger depot we think that Col. Ricker's provided with roomy and convenient waiting "I therefore ordered that no assault sho forms, giving plenty of room for passengers to get on and off, thus avoiding the inconvenience of Fisher were fully manned, and a sharp fire of to the plan of having the offices of the company vanced. in the same building; (many first class depots in aboard before the sea ran so high as to render our own and other States have adopted this further embarkation, or even the sending of supmentioned, as it is nearer the centre of our popers and prisoners that the supposition when the ulation, nearer our public houses, and is in other expedition was planned that

and we hope they will decide wisely. RE-ELECTION OF MR. FESSENDEN. Maine honors herself in retaining the services of such a man as inforcements to arrive from Richme The whole country has been interested in the re- not contemplate a siege, and he (Gen. Butler) sult of the election, and the Legislature in its action faithfully reflected the will of the people "The exigency of possible delay for the exigency of the the fact of the election of Mr. Fessenden to the speeches, nor did he attempt wit, like Hale of delay of four days at Beaufort. I kn stated with clearness of style and attractiveness be presumed they are sufficient of manner, and always controlled by a recognition of law and the limitations of the constitution, there has not been his superior in the Senate chamber since Daniel Webster left it."

On Monday the death of Mr. Everett was announced in both branches of the Legislature. tions and make other arrangements for the proper recognition of the great loss sustained by Messrs. Tenney, Baker and Virgin of the Senate; Gen. Weitzel being specially no Banger, Wilson of Rockland, and Hopkins of the gunp Ellsworth, of the House. The resolutions will be Houses, and appropriate addresses will be made by gentlemen designated by the committee for

with the good wishes of every patient and all in present advanced prices of all the commodities of life, and then give the positions to disabled solany way connected with it, and with the assurance that it is largely through his labors and efforts, that it now enjoys so high a reputation.

cently made up a purse of between six and seven hundred dollars which was presented to him last

Contributions are being made in the princidespatched in a vessel chartered for the purpose. wish it directed.

The Wilmington Expedition-Report of | Lt. Col. Spurling and 24 Maine Cavalry. Gen. Butler.

A despatch has been received from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, containng a full detailed official report from Gen. Butler to Gen. Grant of the late Wilmington expedition. The causes of the failure of the expedition are given and the action of Gen. Butler in withdrawing his troops seemt to be entirely justifiable under the circumstances:

Gen. Butler states that after embarking force on the transports, they were detained from the 9th until the 13th of Dec., waiting for Por-DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT. This distinguish-id statesman and orator died at his residence in Cape Henry on the 14th, arriving at the ren-Boston on Sunday morning last of apoplexy, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. Everett addressed his fellow citizens in On the evening of the 18th, having the finest weather possible.

On the evening of the 18th Admiral Porter

Fanueil Hall on Monday last, in aid of sending came from Beaufort to the rendezvous, when the provisions to Savannah, and during the afternoon sea became rough, and on the 19th the wind of that day was present in Court in reference to stroops; and by the advice of Admiral Porter the a claim for damages against the city of Charleston, for overflowing a portion of his estate in Medford, by constructing a dam on Mystic river.

Medford, by constructing a dam on Mystic river.

Afforded with quite a force of the days and that time had been then consumed. For four days the wind blew a gale, during which for four days the wind blew a gale, during which which which which was a state of the wind which which which which which was a state of the which which which severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself time the transports were coaled and watered. severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. Saturday evening he appear- Butler came in sight of Fort Fisher and found the ed about as well as usual and retired to bed, de- naval fleet bombarding it.—the powder vessel ed about as well as usual and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock Sunday morning his house-keeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying upon the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned; but before his arrival

Gen. Butler argued if the Admiral would put of the city and suburbs were tolled. His funeral his ship in the river the army could supply him will take place at the First Church in Boston on Thursday at noon. The State and city author-ities will take part in the obsequies of this great that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes and good citizen. The following official announce—
it he attempted to run by, and was reminded
ment of the event has been made from the State
that the army might lose 500 men by the assault,
and that his boat would not weigh in the balance,
and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, in a money point of view, with the lives of these men. The Admiral declined going by and

ement to success.

At noon on the 27th the batteries were report ed to be silenced, and the transports successfully landed their troops. General Butler determined to attempt an assault. Gen. Curtis' brigade was pushed within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the Half Moon battery and its men. The skirmish line advanced within 75 yards of Fort Fisher—the garrison being kept in bomb-proofs by the naval fire. When the fire of the navy ceased, the parapet was fully manned, and a personal examination by Gen. Butler, within a few hundred feet of Fort Fisher, showed it to be well protected from #ssault by an extensive stockade bastion, 15 feet high and 15 feet wide, and a local importance than the location of the new wet ditch, and no material damage had been done Railroad Depot and freight houses in this city, to the fort by the navy. Seventeen heavy guns which it is the intention of the Kennebee & tore up the beach. A flag which had been cut down by a shell was captured on the edge of the ditch, and an orderly was killed about a third of

Gen. Butler learned from these prisoners in close proximity to the business portion of the city. The increase of the business on this road for the past four or five years has shown the necessity of having a separate freight house; and wilmington, and were on the march, thus form-

At this time Gen. Weitzel reported to General stable and the two vacant lots directly south of it, just below the Market Square, is the best loca-Not so strong a work as Fort Fisher had teen chased, and the brick stable could be remodeled taken by assault during the war, and he refers to the slaughtered thousands in the assaults of Port and convenient building. The depot should be Hudson and Fort Wagner. Gen. Butler says: rooms for ladies and gentlemen, with ample plat- made, and the troops to be re-embarked. While

a crowd, as was always the case at the old building. We also think there are many advantages over which an attacking column must have ad-It was found impossible to get the troops al

method) but this is a matter which belongs wholly to the company. So far as the citizens of this tions for getting the troops on board, Gen. Butcity, and the travelling public are concerned, we are sure they are in favor of the location just ready to sail for Fortress Monroe.

respects a more favorable and eligible situation.
We trust the company will take this matter in and was so at the time of the arrival of the army to consideration before erecting the new depot, men in Fort Fisher and less than 1000 within 20 miles. But the delay of three days waiting the arrival of the navy, and the further delay by the storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d gave time for re-

The instructions of the Lieutenant General did

"The exigency of possible delay for which the in re-electing him to the Senate of the United foresight of the commander of the armies had States. The Newburyport Herald in announcing provided had arisen, to wit—the large reinforceents of the garrison with the fact that the nav Senate says: "Mr. Fessenden when in the Senate, bombardment, left me with no alternative but to was admitted to be the readiest debater in that return with my army to the army of the James body. He was not an orator as Mr. Everett is, The loss of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the lore of Sumner to draw upon and beautify his ince even to suggest blame to the navy for their New Hampshire; but for sound common sense, the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to

Gen. Butler then refers to the excellent behavior of the troops and the assistance afforded his by certain naval officers.

The report of Gen. Weitzel states, after get

ting a full survey of Fort Fisher, he frankly in-formed Gen. Butler that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circum

Gen. Curtis' and Gen. Ames' reports are apand a joint committee appointed to draft resolu- pended, confirming all the above essential points

the nation in this sudden event. The following ler's report, says it was never contemplated that gentlemen were appointed upon the committee; Gen. Butler should accompany the expedition, Granger of Calais, Cram of Brunswick, Hersey of of the expedition can be charged to waiting for owder boat to be prepared.

Gen. Grant says in his order that the first obreported to-day in joint convention of the two ject of the expedition was to close the port of Wilmington, and if successful, to capture the city itself.

Dr. G. E. Brickett, Surgeon in charge of this hospital has been relieved from duty, and Dr. George Derby of Massachusetts assigned to the superintendence of the Hospital. The large and increasing private practice of Dr. Brickett, renders this step processor. ders this step necessary, and also forbids him from accepting a commission as surgeon in the army, which he has recently been urgently solicited to take. Dr. Brickett leaves the Hospital with the good without a solution of the recent effort on the part of the clerks for an advance of their salaries, and it is one which we certainly hope will be carried out. First raise the pay of the clerks to correspond with the diers and seamen, who are fitted for the positions, in lieu of the able bodied citizens now holding them. The plan would give universal satisfac

The officers in charge of the Cony U. S. General Hospital at Augusta hereby acknowledge week. Such evidences of appreciation must be the receipt from the Ladies of Searsmont through very cheering to a pastor's heart, especially in Miss Haseltine of a Box containing articles of these times of high prices and increased rates of clothing and delicacies for the sick and wounded

Subscribers ordering their papers changed pal cities for the relief of the destitute people of from one Post Office to another, must in all cases Savannah. In three days last week, \$30,000 give the name of the office to which their paper was raised in Boston, converted into food and is now sent, as well as the one to which they

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Barrancas, Florida, Dec. 20th, gives an account of another successful raid in which the 2d Maine Cavalry was engaged, paying an emphatic THE FORT FISHER AFFAIR tribute to the skill and courage of Lt. Col. Spurling, upon whom the command of this expedition

devolved, after the wounding of Col. Robinson "December 13th a force of about eleven hundred infantry and six hundred cavalry, consisting of detachments from the 32d, 86th and 97th U. S. C. I. and the 2d Maine and 1st Fla. Cavalry, all under command of Col Geo. D. Robinson of the 67th, left here on an expedition into the interior of Florida, their destination being Pollard, an important town on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad about 50 miles from here and nearly as far from Mobile.

They arrived near Pollard early in the morning of the 16th, surprised and captured the enemy's of the 16th, surprised and captured the enemy's respectively.

The truthfulness of the report that Hood intends making a stand at Corinth has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that his disorganized force is still fleeing south, leaving a portion of his best Cavalry in the rear to cover his retreat.

Gen. Thomas' army has plenty of supplies, and more are constantly passing up the Tennessee river.

Washing a stand at Corinth has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that his disorganized force is still fleeing south, leaving a portion of his best Cavalry in the rear to cover his retreat.

Gen. Thomas' army has plenty of supplies, and more are constantly passing up the Tennessee river.

They arrived near Pollafd early in the morning of the 16th, surprised and captured the enemy's pickets, except one who escaped and gave the alarm to the troops stationed there, who fled at the approach of our troops, who soon after entered the town and proceeded to destroy the depot and other public buildings, tearing up and destroying the railroad and burning three bridges, to a surprise protect of the town and contains the whole story.

I am sir, your ob't servit. troying the railroad and burning three bridges, one a very important and costly suspension bridge across the Little Escambia river, which it will take months to rebuild. An immense amount of commissary and quartermasters' storeg were destroyed, among the latter several thousand sacks stroyed, among the latter several thousand sacks.

clto guard which took about one-fourth of their number. However, Col. Spurling made his dispositions, handsomely repulsing the charges of the enemy, which were made at every available place during the day, and keeping up a continual Night coming on. he wilder the man out troops appeared immediately afterward, the garriso only waited the assault to surrender, without resistance, that they could not imagine why the attack had been abondoned, that matters remained in the same condition on the morning of the 26th, and throughout that day; that we could have easily possessed curseives of the Fort until late in the afternoon, when Gen. Bragg arrived at Wilmington, with 6000 men from Lee's army at Richmond. That finding our troops were re-embarking, Bragg decided not to molest us.

Respectfully, Wm. G. Temple,

A special dispatch to the Nambulle. January to the work of the same condition on the morning of the 26th, and throughout that day; that we could have easily possessed curseives of the Fort until late in the afternoon, when Gen. Bragg arrived at Wilmington, with 6000 men from Lee's army at Richmond. That finding our troops were re-embarking, Bragg decided not to molest us.

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The attack on Fort Fisher has been renewed. The the bayonet, yelling like so many tigers. Chivalry couldn't stand bayonets, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded, among whom were Gen. Knowing they would return with re-inforcement Colonel Spurling deemed it prudent to push on, which he did, and arrived here on the morning of the 19th, having fought one whole day and repulsed five determined attacks from a superior force, killing and wounding over four hundred—

by the superior of the Confederate Congress and of the Legislature, waited on Mr. Blair at his rooms, yesterday, and at once resolved themselves into a Committee of the whole on the Irrical Committee of the Rein of the Irrical Committee of the Rein of the Irrical Committee of the Irric as admitted by prisoners taken at the last fight—
and bringing his train safely through, with a loss the skill displayed in handling his troops and the Adjutant General, since our last report : beaten and terribly thinned out, from the field.

to the service, as it will be a personal affliction to myself, I cannot be insensible to the weight of the considerations which have determined you to seek another and more attractive field of labor. I shall ever recall, with the liveliest satisfaction, the pleasant social and official relations which have merked our intercourse; and in accepting niah P Dolloff Boothby, lat Lt K, vice Beath promoted; the pleasant social and official relations which have marked our intercourse; and in accepting your resignation I beg to offer you my heartfelt thanks, alike for your personal friendship, and for the hightened, loyal, and most effective cooperation, which, in the midst of circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment, you have constantly extended to me in the administration of this office. In whichever of the varied paths of Whiting mustered out by consolidation of Rest: lat

ate and E. P. Weston of the House. The Hall
was filled, and a deep interest manifested by all
Charles H Conant, Rockland, Capt Co F; George S
smiley, Hartland, 1st Lt Co F. those present, which already gives evidence of resulting in pecuniary aid for those persons in whose behalf the meeting was held.

Fryes Circular, dated Jan. 2, 1865, in relation to mediately. Missouri is, therefore, henceforth the quotas and credits of the several districts and and forever a Free State. On Thursday in reply sub-districts, which has created considerable sur-to a special despatch from Gov. Fletcher of Misprise and excitement in the community, Maj. Lit-souri, announcing the gratifying intelligence of tler, A. A. Provost Marshal General of Maine, the passage of the ordinance of emancipation, has published in the Kennebec Journal a state- Gov. Cony sent the following happy reply: ment to substantially as follows:

under the call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men is more than filled, the excess in years of service is the blessings of free institutions, after forty years carried forward and credited on the call of Dec. | wandering in the wilderness. 19th, for 300,000, and the quotas reduced accord He interprets Circular No. 1, issued by Gen. Frye, Jan. 2, 1865, to mean that after proper credits are given, and quotes finally fixed at the Provost Marshal General's office, then only actual enlistments can further reduce the quota. Frank Simmons, the young and talented

and is engaged, it is said, in modelling the heads come the immigrants who give increased value to of several distinguished generals.

gallantry in the field, have been assigned by the the institutions of Delaware to those of the free President, to duty according to their brevet rank : Brevet Lt. Col. Ellis Spear, Brevet Maj. A. W. Clark, Brevet Capt. A. E. Fernald.

Richmond, on account of his late speech in the been introduced into both branches of the Legisrebel Senate denouncing the rebel authorities.

Latest Telegraphic News.

FROM GEN. THOMAS' ARMY. ESCAPE OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS. RETURN OF MR. BLAIR FROM RICH.

HONORS TO MR. EVERETT. St. Louis, Jan. 16. An officer from Clifton, Wayne Co., Tenn., where he left Gen. Thomas on Saturday, says that no active operations were expected for several

days.

The truthfulness of the report that Hood intends

stroyed, among the latter several thousand sacks of corn. Pollard has for a long time been the headquarters of a cavalry division and a depot of supplies, and a large amount of stores were accumulated which were all destroyed, and the Quartermaster captured and brought in with other prisoners. Having accomplished the object of the raid unmolested, our forces set out on their return, and when at Bluff Springs, six miles from Pollard, they were attacked by a heavy force of rebel cavalry, who attempted to prevent their crossing the bridge over the Little Escambia at this place, and made several desperate attempts to capture their train, but without success. After some sharp fighting, Col. Robinson formed a column and led it in a gallant charge across the bridge, drove the rebels and gained a position on the opposite shore, being, however, severely wounded in the charge. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. He immediately turned the command over to Licut. Col. Spurling, 2d Maine Cavalry, a gallant and dashing officer, who knows how to fight, and who proved himself the man for the emergency.

Things looked dark at this time—a superior

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Nashville. January 16, says; Albert D. Richardson of the New York Tribune, with Wm. E. Davis, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, and Clerk of the Ohio Senate, arrived here to day. They escaped from the rebel

ing, to continue for thirty days.

Baltimore, MD., Jan. 16. The American has the

Richmond Examiner says there is a rumor that a Yankee land force has commenced an attack against the fort but the War Department has not received any intelligence of it. The Yankees will not take Fort Fisher.

First Maine Cavalry. Eben F. Severance, Limerick

beaten and terribly thinned out, from the field. All officers agree in saying that his skill and courage saved the expedition from capture, and all are emphatic in his praise."

The first Regiment Veteran Infantry. Foster D Goodrich, Waterville, 2d Lt Co K; Augustus Merrill, Lyndon, Capt Co B; William C Phinney, Westbrook, 1st Lt Co F; Edward J Dolan, Portland, 2d Lt Co A. Eighth Regiment Infantry. Casper E Marshall, Berwick, Quartermaster; Dexter Mitchell, Danville, 1st Lt Uo C; Alonso A Brown, Montville, 1st Lt H; Noah several years an examiner in the Patent Office, he is particularly qualified for this business. Below will be found a letter addressed to him by Hon.

will be found a letter addressed to him by Hon.
Joseph Holt, Commissioner of Patents:

U. S. Patent Office, Nov. 3, 1858.
Sir: I have received with emotions of unmingled sorrow your letter of yesterday resigning the office of Examiner, the duties of which you have for years discharged with such distinguished honor to yourself and advantage to the public interests. It would have been to me a source of high gratification could I have enjoyed for the future that zealous support which you have so kindly afforded me in the past While, however, I feel that your retirement will be a severe loss to the service, as it will be a personal affliction to

stantive extended to me in the administration of this office. In whichever of the varied paths of life it may be your fortune to tread, be assured that you will bear with you my warmest wishes for your success and happiness.

Most sincerely, your friend, J. Holt.

MR THOMAS H. Dodge.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in behalf of the freedmen was held in Representatives Hall in the State House, on Friday evening of last week. Remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Pearl, sgent of the American Missionary Association, who is laboring in aid of the freedmen; Mr. Dullingham, Speaker of the House; Rev. Mr Mc-Kenzie of this city; Rev. A. J. Bates, Chaplain of the 14th Maine; G. W. Woodman of the Senate and E. P. Weston of the House. The Hall There is the state of the series of the House. The Hall There is the state of the House is the House in the Senate and E. P. Weston of the House. The Hall There is the state of the House is the House is the House is the House in the Hall the House is the H

MISSOURI A FREE STATE. The Constitutional Convention of Missouri on Wednesday last, by a vote of 60 to 4, passed an ordinance abolishing QUOTAS AND CREDITS. In explanation of Gen. slavery throughout that State-to take effect im-Augusta, Me., Jan. 12, 1865.

"If the quota of any district or sub-district To the Governor of Missouri:

SAMUEL CONY, Governor of Maine

DELAWARE MOVING. Governor Cappon, in his message to the Legislature of Delaware, takes ground in favor of emancipation in that State, and states that Delaware is connected with the free States by geographical position and commercial Maine sculpter, who recently completed a statute necessity; that the products of Delaware find of Major-General Berry, is now in Washington, their markets in the North, and that from thence real estate; that the result of constant inter-The following Maine officers brevetted for course with the North is gradually to assimilate

in his message to the Legislature of Kentucky, Mrs. Foote, wife of Senator Foote of the recommends gradual emancipation and the ultirebel Congress, has arrived within our lines. She mate removal of the slaves from the State. Resstates that her husband is now under arrest in olutions favoring the abolition of slavery have

The &

NEW YORK, in East Tennes ledge that the clation is sought done all the har there will now In the sharp the rebel paper is charged as th ters, some of as a marplot. The Milled Georgia Legisl The Richmo a rebel raid int it says, the peo mountain pa

country, with hundred head more disloyal Gen. Butle correspondence ler has been re to report at Labim said Gen. Major Gen. O mand of Gen

Success of Gr Sr. Louis, J the 5th states strong started They met a con on the Ohio ar and taking a killing and wor struck westwar issippi Central tensive cloth a brought in a n mules. Amon Lieut. Colonel Bold Capture

Sr. Louis, J Easign Blume the schooner D Advices from the reported ev in some move probably revol garrisons to re until the Arka

cox of the Chic ject being to Union forces. Price's army the whole cour From the South of Savananh Opposition NEW YORK.

day contain a Grahar vannah. AC Federal force Grahamsville lished. He pubut acknowled The Richmond to his account piece of busin The Despate turn the head ern Virginia. be a stupendo that the army of observation sent as reinfor Hood reports was moving u

with six gunb would be saf most favorable have taken Ge any man, be hibits the first struction, and Peace Ruman

Regel Coas NEW YORK. ton despatch of the Presid It is said th commissioner sent to Gen. of South Caro Alexander H. that Mr. Steph It is known with the full

er what they gan : 2d, the all the rights any of the St of Slavery. 1 not retract on mediate aboli be taken to se The Times' the rebel Pe

quisite to oper

dent Stephens Messrs Boyce and Smith and Another die plied fra p Washington appointed a co

From the Ar the Datch to South Co The late h river several are flooded, Last even

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Thirty desc ported that re (Signe

CAIRO, JAK

The follow Grierson's re They broughodied negroe and wounded A fortified and Obio rail the garrison The whole and forces

Hampered opposed by could not go as directed was so badi cannot repe

New York, Jan. 11. Late rebel papers contain accounts of Stoneman's and Burbridge's raid n East Tennessee and Virginia. They acknowledge that the damage was very great, and consolation is sought in the fact that the Yankees have done all the harm they can in that region, and that there will now be some rest for the rebel troops. In the sharp discussion now going on between the rebel papers, in which Jeff. Davis' meddling

a rebel raid into Southwestern Virginia, where, it says, the people generally are disloyal and the mountain passes are infested with bushwhackers It is reported that the enemy during the sto more disloyal.

Gen. Butler Relieved of his Command. NEW YORK, Jan. 10. The Herald's City Point correspondence of the 8th says Major Gen. But-ler has been relieved of his command and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. The order relieving him said Gen. Grant would name his successo Major Gen. Ord has assumed temporary command of Gen. Butler's army and department. Success of Grierson's Raid in Mississippl-Defeat of the Rebels.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 11. The Vicksburg Herald of the 5th states that Grierson's raiding party, 3000 strong started from Memphis on the 21st ult. They met a considerably force of rebels at Egypt, They met a considerably force of rebels at Egypt, on the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, defeating them and taking and paroling 500 prisoner, besides killing and wounding many. General Holcomb, the rebel commander was killed. Thence they struck westward, destroying 30 miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad, 50 cars and several locomotives. At Grenada they destroyed several ex-tensive cloth and shoe factories. The expedition brought in a number of contrabands, horses, and mules. Among the prisoners in one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel and twenty-five line officers.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 11. On the night of Dec. 26, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11. On the night of Dec. 26, Easign Blumes, of the gunboat Virginia, cut out the schooner Dollie, for Nassau, with 120 bales will return to Grant's lines on Saturday if the of cotton, from under the guns of the forts in

the reported evacuation of the fort and Van Buren. Their garrisons are probably participating lowing :

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Regt,

day contain a telegram from Charleston stating in the House of Representatives yesterday at 1 that a portion of Sherman's forces has occupied o'clock thr Grahamsville, S. C., thirty miles north of Sa-Harrison. Grahamsville, S. C., thirty littles have a vannah. A Charleston despatch of the 6th says a Executive Department, Jan. 13. To the House Federal force crossed the river on the road to Representatives, Confederate States of America. Grahamsville on the 5th.

Hood's official report of his defeat has been pub-

but acknowledges the loss of fifty guns in one day. The Richmond Despatch says that even according to his account the battle of Nashville was a bad piece of business.

The Despatch thinks that Gen. Thomas will

The Despatch thinks that Gen. Thomas will turn the head of his columns toward Southwestern Virginia. The Examiner thinks this would be extraordous undertaking with but the faint.

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS. be a stupendous undertaking with but the faintest hope of success. It thinks it more probable that the army will be kept in Tennessee as a corps of observation, while large detachments will be sent as reinforcements to Virginia and Louisiana. Beauregard telegraphs from Macon, Ga., that the Beauregard telegraph received from the Provost Marshal at the Beauregard telegraph received from the Provost Marshal at the Beauregard telegraph received from the Provost Marshal at the Beauregard telegraphs and the Beauregard telegraphs and the Beauregard telegraphs and the Beauregard telegraphs are the Beauregard te Hood reports from Tupelo, Miss., and that Thomas Fredericksburg. No special instruction has been was moving up the Tennessee river on the 4th inst. with six gunboats and sixty transports towards given for such arrest.

construction and reconstructionists: "No man would be safe in Virginia who dared to exhibit To the Hon. Secretary of War: the least willingness to reconstruct even upon the most favorable terms. The people of this State have taken Gen. Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men. They ought to hang any man, be he Congressman or Legislator, or paroled him to await instruction. Please incommon Councilman, or private citizen, who exhibite the first act toward submission or reconstruction, and we believe they will do it."

ton despatch says the Democratic politician who has gone on a peace mission, with the approval of the President, is Gen. Singleton of Illinois He preceded Mr. Blair a day or two.

It is said that the rebel Congress adopted, in secret session, the resolution to appoint peace commissioners, and they have been selected and sent to Gen. Grant's headquarters. Messrs. Orr of South Carolina, Gilmer of North Carolina and Alexander H. Stephens are of the commission. that Mr. Stephens has solicited a pass through his lines to visit Washington.

It is known that Mr. Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and coasent of the Presquisite to open negotiations with Jeff. Davis with tials. His instructions are embraced in three ter what they may have been since the war began a 2d, the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was-the South to return to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the States seceded: 3d, the total abolition mediate aboliton, but he does that measures will be taken to secure its extinction within a reason-

able length of time.

The Times' special Washington dispatch says the rebel Peace Commission consists of Vice President Stephens and Judge White of Georgia. Messrs Boyce and Orr of South Carolina, Leach and Gilmer of North Carolina, Rives of Virginia, and Smith and Singleton of Mississippi. The Herald special says the War Department has information of F. P. Blair's arrival at Rich-

January 11th.

mond to South Carolina to meet Sherman.

Further Particulars of Grierson's Raid in Mississippi.

They brought in 700 prisoners, 1000 able-bodied negroes, and 1000 horses. They killed and wounded 150 men.

They brought in 700 prisoners, 1000 able-bodied negroes, and 1000 horses. They killed 2,865; number of members, 268,015; of whom and wounded 150 men.

amounts of supplies en route to Hood, were destroyed in the cars, besides the factories and a large amount of cloth, wood, leather and shoes, were destroyed at Bankstown.

News from Rebel Sources-Mr. Binir's Mission to Richmond-Arrest of Representative Foste by the Confederate Authorities.

Washington, Jan. 15. The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th contains the following from the

Mobile Advertiser:
The Yankees, about 4000 strong, are at Franklin Mills, on Dog River, without transportation.
Their supplies are received by way of Dog river.
Owing to the formation of the country their posithe rebel papers, in which Jeff. Davis' meddling is charged as the cause of all their recent disasters, some of them in his defense assail Gen. Lee as a marplot.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder says the Georgia Legislature will be re-convened as soon as the State House is repaired.

The Richmond Sentinel contains an account of reach raid into Southwastern. Virginia where

It is reported that the enemy during the storm and swamp dragoons. It is a very rich grass country, with fine fat stock. They secured five hundred head and undoubtedly made the people no positive information on the subject, but the news is not very important, if true.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., the Yankee peace com-nissioner, arrived in this city late on Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Mr. Blair came nto our lines at a point in front of Fort Harrison, held by the city batalion.

He was delayed several hours on our lines waiting for a permit to come to the city, which was not procured until a late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been kept or has kept himself from the public eye, and his movements and whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. He is believed to be lodged at the Spottswood Hotel, and we think there is little doubt he is, though and we think there is little doubt he is, though
his name does not appear in the register. He has
been met accidentally by several of his old acquaintances and their meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides.

He is said to have had interviews with the chief

executive officers of the government. What passed at those interviews we do not expect to know until Mr. Blair returns to the United States. Mr. Blair's estensible business in Richmond, or rather presumed business here, for there is nothing ostensible about him or his business or

movements, is to ascertain whether anything can Beld Capture of a Blockade Runner---Military Affairs in Arkansas.

Sr. Love, Lan 11. On the night of Dec. 26 freshet subsides sufficiently to enable a flag of Advices from Fort Smith of the 27th confirm are reported evacuation of the fort and Van BuThe Richmond Whig of Jan. 13th has the fol-

The great overflow of the James river continues. Another dispatch states that the President will probably revoke the order for the evacuation of Forts Smith and Van Buren, and will require the garrisons to remain to protect the public stores until the Arkansas river is navigable. Lieut. Wiltox of the Chickawa batalion, had an interview last year by several feet.

The arrest of Hon. H. S. Foote was received o'clock through his private Secretary, Col. B N

Executive Department, Jan. 13. To the House I have just received the accompanying report Hood's official report of his defeat has been published. He puts as good face upon it as possible; S. Foote, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, has been ar-rested by a military officer in Northern Virginia, while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to

(Signed) War Department C. S. A.,

Very respectfully, &c., Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12.

paroled him to await instruction. struct me what disposition to make of him. (Signed) H. S. DAGGETT. Washington, Jan. 14. It appears from conversation with Mrs. Foote that she had a pass-

port to leave the Confederacy, and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senator Foote ac-companied her, but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac. In the meantime an order was issued to the rebel Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg by Secretary of War Seddon for his arrest. He was accordingback to Richmond.

Washington, Jan. 14. Information has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master Gillespie of the United States barque Beasilvia, on duty in Simon's Sound. Ga., that sions inland, destroying salt works, consisting of ten kettles of 700 gallons each, twelve kettles of 500 gallons each, twenty cans of four by six feet, and 300 bushels of salt. The boats also liberated

try consists of 1100 rebel soldiers and 75 militia. A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago, of Slavery. From this point the President will not retract one iota. He does not expect an im- Sherman in South Carolina, is confirmed; but well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops, nor the number that have gone, al though it is now three weeks since they started. The upper classes of the people in Richmond profess to be sanguine of the success of the confederacy, but the poorer classes are heartily sick and tired of the war, and are anxious for any mode of relief.

MASON & HANLIN'S CABINET ORGAN. - Such an Another dispatch says A. H. Stephens has applied f r a puss through Grant's lines to visit this city, the grandest speciman of the Gothic Washington. Also that the rebel Congress has appointed a commissioner to meet Mr. Blair at Grant's headquarters. From the Army of the Potomac---Water in the Dutch Gap Canal---Lee sends Troops to South Carolina. try they answer every requirement, and have already been widely sought for and introduced. The late heavy rains have swollen the James Such eminent artists and musicians as Thalberg, river several feet. The low grounds on its banks are flooded, and the river is full of debris.

Lowell Mason, Zundel, Root, and many others, bear testimony to their merits in the highest Last evening the high tides caused an opening terms; and once hearing them will satisfy the in the bulk head of the Dutch Gap Canal, and a stream of water now flows through it 8 or 10 feet has been waiting for—something to aid without The pontoon bridges were swept away at Aiken's classify both and Deep Bottom, but were replaced esty, and melody in the worship of God. For Thirty deserters came in yesterday, who reported that rebel forces had been sent from Richmond to South Carolina to meet Sharman you hear it .- N. Y. Observer.

CAIRO, Jan. 12. The steamer Nagara, from lew Orleans 5th, has arrived.

The following are additional particulars of literaon's raid:

Denominational Statistics. The Congregational churches in Maine at 247. Number of members 19,376, additions in 1864, 806, by profession, 616, removaling reson's raid:

bodied negroes, and 1000 horses. They killed and wounded 150 men.

Among the prisoners is Brigadier General Gholson.

A fortified place called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was carried by assault, and the garrison of five hundred rebels captured.

The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces were even brought from Macon, Ga.

Hampered by a large number of prisoners, and opposed by a greatly superior force, Grierson could not go to Cahawba to release our prisoners, as directed by General Dana, but struck for Grenada, and then Vicksburg.

Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio railroad was so badly damaged that Hood's whole army cannot repair it in months.

New pontoons, new wagons, and a large.

WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1865.

STORES. There were but very few offered for sale at stores, this week. There were but few cattle from Maine, and these few were mostly fair beef, the lighter stock being left in Portland, where much beef is put up in cans. Gideon Wells sold several pairs at prices ranging all the way from \$115 to \$250 Pp pair. Daniel Wells said the store buyers did not talk to suit him, and he let his go as beef. We saw one lot of five two year old sold at \$28 Pp head. There were but few cows, and the trade appeared to be dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-DROVES FROM MAINE. M E Rice 720; Copp & Radcliff 101. REVARKS. Mutton has for some time past been the cheap-

REMARKS. Mutton has for some time past been the cheapest mean in the market, and consequently more is used than heretofore, and the butchers have found the past week that the supply was short for the demand. Much if the live stock every week comes on commission or previous engagement to the leading butchers. For the droves that were offered for sale there was some competition and some advance in prices—perhaps \$\frac{1}{2} \overline{1} \overli

PORTLAND MARKET. PORTLAND, Jan. 14, 1865.

APPLES. Green & bbl (new grop) \$4.75 @ 5.75, Sticed, \$7, 144@ 154.

BUITEM. Country & 15 50@52, Choice Table 53@55, Store

42@45. BEANS. Marrow ₩ bush \$3 25@3 50, Pea \$3 25@3 50, Blue

BOSTON MARKET Jan. 14. Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sale have been at \$10.00 @ \$10 50 for Westernauperfine; \$10.87 4 \$11,25 for common extras; \$11,50 @ \$12,00 for medium do and \$12,25 @ \$14,25 for good and choice brands, includin favorite st. Louis. nd \$12,2) @ \$18,25 for good and choice brands, avories st. Louis.

Conx—Western mixed, \$2,03 @ 2 05.

Oars—Northern and Canada, 96 @ 93 # bushel.

RYE—1,02 # bushel.

HAY—Sales at \$35 @ \$35 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET Jan. 16. ur—Super State \$9,70 @ 9.75; Roun t Hoop Ohio, 11,00 @; Western 9,65@10,00; Southern 10,70@12,00; Canada 1.15; Western 9,65 2010,00; Southern 10,702012,00; Canada 10 00 2010.20.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2.30 22,30; amber Milwaukie 2,33 winter red western, 2,35.
Corn—Southern White \$1,90 20 1,92.
Oats—Canada 1.08.

Special Actices.

HALE'S

HONEY HOARHOUND AND TAR, FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Diffi-cult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Broathini Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CHARLES DOWNER. General Agent,

CHARLES DOWNER. General Agent,

2m48

41 Cedar St., New York.

Coughs and Colds. Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Exprience having proved that simple remedies often act act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to ostain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE::

BATCHELOR'S HAIR D

ble—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remeuted ble—produces a splendid Black

TO CURE BURNS.—Add ten drops of DR. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to one quart of
cold water; saturate a cloth with the mixture and apply to the
burn, changing as often as it becomes warm. It will remove the
fire or pain in five minutes. Keep it wet with the preparation
until well. Add ice, if at hand, until the pain is removed, then old water is sufficient until healed.

1t 64, 65, 66, 67. 63, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N. Y

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Mission ary, discovered a safe and simple remedy far the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Karly Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been already oured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

STATIOS D. BILLE HOUSE.

Americans should paironize American Institutions. The "Hadley Co." Spool Cotton is six cord, soft the Beigrade Middle Bridge, a Black Cloth Overcoat, and the Beigrade Middle Bridge, a Black Cloth Overcoat, and the Beigrade Middle Bridge, a Black Cloth Overcoat, and the persons who picked it up were seen and are known, and they are requested to return the coat without further delay to sentirely the product of free labor.

WEST by the subscriber on Faiday afternoon, Jan. 6th, on the Beigrade Middle Bridge, a Black Cloth OverCoat.

Thomas Rolling.

Belgrade, Jan. 12, 1865.

The members of the MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Agricultural Rooms in the State House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of officers and transaction of such other business as may come before them.

E. HOLMES. Secretary.

CARD.

The undersigned desires to express his thanks to his old friend,
O. J. TOWNSEND, of Bradford, Me, for a New Year's Present
of two barrels of very fine Jackson Potatoes. May the New
Year bring with it blessings that will make him and his thrice
happy.

B. F. ATKINSON.
Ocean House, Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 1, 1865.

EBEN
Augusta, Jan. 7, 1868.

On board the U. S. Frigate Colorado, off Wilmington, Dec24th, James G. Bragg, of North Vassalboro', aged 22 years. In
the beginning of the war he enlisted in the 11th Mass. regiment,
was in tevive hard fought battles, and served throughout Grant's
campa'gn in Virginia, until his term of service expired. He
alterwards enlisted in the navy, where he remained until his
death of consumption. He served his country bravely and faithfully.

In Hospital at City Point, Va., Dec. 28th, Sargt. Samuel L'
Buzsell, a member of Co. II, 1st Mec. Cav., aged 22 years.

In Readfield, Jan. 12th, of diptheria, Mrs. D. J. Lowell, aged
27 years.

Last week,

PRICES.

BERVES—First qual. 12,00 @ 13,00 > Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 11,00 @ 12 00 > weight of hide,
Third do. 8,00 @ 10 00 \$ and dressed beef.

Extra \$13,50 @ \$15.00; premium, \$14.00.

Working Oxen—\$25 @, \$50; extra, \$60 @ 80; ordinary, \$25 @ 40.

Sheep—7; @ 9} lb \$\forall \text{on live weight, sheared; lambs \$0.00 @ 10 \$10.00 cells.

Hates—10 @ 10; c. Calf Skins—19c to 20c \$\forall \text{b}\$, or \$0,00 @ 10 \$10.00 cells.

Petts, sheep—75: \$\tilde{B}\$; \$\forall \text{Lambs}\$\$; \$\forall \text{cond}\$\$; \$\fo



The subscribers, having formed a co-partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to shoe all horses in the best manner and in all the lasest styles. Also to do all kinds of CARRIAGE AND JOH WORK, and new steeling and new laying Axes, and making and repairand new steeling and new laying Axes, and making different kinds of Edge Tools in a workmanlii

ep3teop10t6 \$25 PARTICULAR NOTICE. \$25 Why pay \$50 and \$60 for a SEWING MACHINE when we SEWING MACHINE & TABLE AGENTS WANTED.

All are invited to Send for a Circular.

Address J. C. OTTIS & CO., Washington St., Boston, Mass. SELECT

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT AUBURNDALE, MASS. This School, in its appointments and surroundings, affords special advantages. Number limited; instruction thorough; ituation pleasant and healthy.
The SPRING AND SUMMER TERM will commence February 9th. For further information send for a circular, or address REV. J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Principal 3w6

AUBURNDALE, MAS.

A SMALL HOME WANTED
FOR CASH.
The subscriber, a BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
with a small House suitable for a family of two or three persons,
a small Baro, and other suitable out buildings, near the Kennebec River, and not over three or four miles from some good sized

bee River, and not over three or jour many t.wu. Address, stating full particulars, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Hampden Upper Corner, Maine. St6*

Jannary 14, 1865.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...dt a Court of Probate, held
at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1895.
ABRAN SMITH. Administrator on the Estate of Edibridge
G. Gordon, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased,
having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer,
the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of
debts, &c., viz: A parcel of land in Mount Vernon, known as
the smith place, occupied by Januas Smith:
Orderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the
Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be
holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of
said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKEE, Ja dge.
Attest: J. Buxton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1865. at Augusta, on the second Monday of January,
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will
be compared of Gideon Lambert, late of Winthrop, in said Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

NOTICE ishereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of BENJAMIN P. OHAPMAN, late of MOUNT VERNON, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All person therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to

In Quartermaster's Department, Nashville, Tennessee, 5000 LABOISERS at \$45 per month. 1000 TEANSTERS at \$40 per month. Transportation furnished to Nashville, and Board after arriving there. M. L. CLARK, Q. M. Agent, No. 11 Eim et., Boston. For particulars enquire of A. W. PALMER, at Sawtelle's, Water Suret, Hallowell, Mains.

N. B. The men will start from Boston Tuesday noon, January 31st.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing a promisory Note bearing date at Eustis Plantation, in October, 1864. and payable to Elizabeth 8 Hinkley, for the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, signed by the subscribers. Said Note having been given without consideration, at least in part, will not be paid.

RUFUS B. PORTER, JAMES H. DODGE. Eustis Plantation, Jan. 10, 1865.

OVERCOAT LOST.

MARKED DOWN

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are requested to call on Mr. J. G. HOLCOMB, at the old stand, who is duly authorised to settle all demands for or against me.

J. G. ADAMS.

IPHTHERIA & SORE THROAT CURED THE UNION MOWER.

SHERWOOD'S ANTI-DIPHTHERION CURES DIPHTHERIA AND ALL

Diseases of the Throat. This extraordinary medicine, which is now being introduced to the public, and is creating such an excitement in New York at Boston, where it is more generally known, is the only specific ver discovered for

DISEASES OF THE THROAT. Of these diseases
DIPHTHERIA

is at once the most dreaded, the most rapid and insidious in its approaches, and the most deadly in its effects unless combatted from its first approach it is certain death: while its attacks are veiled under an appearance of such seeming unimportance, that it is almost impossible to detect the real character of the disease until it is too late for remedies to prove effectual.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and the best preventive against Diphtheria is to keep a bottle of SHERWOOD'S ANTI-DIPHTHERION constantly on hand, as, if taken on the first appearance of sore-throat, it will not fail to act as an antidote to the poison. Among the numerous cases in which it has been tried, in mone has it failed to effect a complete and speedy cure. To all who are exposed to atmospheric changes, to farmers, mechanics, and all out-door workers it specially appeals, and if will be found on trial to verify all that can be said in its favor.

Compounded of ingredients simple and innocuous, by nice

can be said in its favor.

Compounded of logredients simple and innocuous, by nice combination an effect is produced powerful beyond belief; and by its frequent and regular administration the most obstinate throat-disease must succumb to its influence. Rend the following Certificates! This is to certify that my Daughter has twice been cured of affammatory sore-throat by Dr. Sherwood's Anti Diphtherion, and that I glasdy recommend it to all persons suffering with the ame complaint. WM. H. WILBOR, Special Aid to U. S. Revenue. New York.

34 Lafayette Place. Dr. F. B SHERWOOD, 116 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Dear Sir,

During the last year I have always kept your medicine, "AntiDiphtherion," in my fami'y, and have cured my wife, three children and myself, of sore throat of different degrees of intensity,
both unflammatory and ulcerated, and I have no hesitation in
saying that it is the best and surest remedy for diseases of the
throat that there is known: I would never again be without it.

Very respectfully yours.

Very respectfully yours, ROBERT C. JACKSON. Thousands of lives may be saved and terrible suffering pre vented, if every family will keep a bottle of this medicine a hand; surely the mere chance of doing such inestimable good is worth the trifling sum necessary to procure it. It will be foun-only requisite to try this remedy to be assured of its efficacy.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists. F. B. SHERWOOD, NO. 116 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

New England Druggists supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. THE COMPOSITE FERTILIZER.

MANUFACTRED BY THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA.

THIS well known and most efficient Concentrated Manure is now offered to the farmers of New England. For the past seventeen years it has been used in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the eastern part of Pennsylvania; and during that period it has held a reputation with Agriculturists not inferior to that of any of the numerous manufactures of this kind, and greatly superior to most of them. It has steadily maintained its standing with the agricultural community on account of its reliable character and uniform good quality, and in many districts no other is used or can be introduced. Having the past year greatly extended our manufacturing facilities, we have determined to introduce the Composits Fertilizes into New England, with the confident expectation of receiving from the Farmers of this section an emphatic endorsement of the opinions of those of the Middle States in its favor.

As its name implies, the Composite Fratilizer is not simply single material treated with Eniphuric Acid as many of them tro, which renders them adapted to but one or two different rope, but having the three-fold character of being a SUPER-HOSPHATE, a COMPOST, and HIGHLY AMMONIATED, it contains all the constituents of being a formation. contains all the constituents of plant food and is therefore adapted to ALL CROPS. It is also exceedingly rich in SOLUBLE PROSPRIATS. We especially guarantee that no cheap materials are added for the mere purpose of making weight.

The COMPOSITE FERTILIZER has proved eminently successful on TOBACCO and all other exhausting crops, and is especially effered to the notice of Tobacco Growers. On Wheat, Rieg. Grass. Potators, all Garden Vegetables as well as Straw-Berriers, Lawton Blackberriers, Grapes and Fritt Trakes, most as-isfactory results are uniformly obtained. A trial of this fettilizer to a sufficient extent at least to test its merits, is earnestly recommended, believing that it will result in largely increased orders in ensuing seasons. Send for a circular of estimonials. PRICE:—We will sell the Composite Ferrilizer to Farmers direct without the intervention of local agents, at the wholesale price, thereby giving to the consumer the advantage of the discount, at Forty Seven dollars per ton of 2000 lbs., or \$6.35 per barrel of 270 lbs., delivered free of cartage at any depot. Any quantity sold, from one barrel upwards. Trems Cash.

J. A. QUIMBY, 32 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON,

BOLE AGENT IN NEW ENGLAND Please send in your orders early.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY. J. H. KLING, 143 Water Street, Augusta, Opposite the Stanley House.

OLD, SILVER U. S. COUPONS, and CALIFORNIA COIN DRAFTS bought at highest prices. Also all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,
ertificaces of indebtedness, and other securities bought and
dig at market rates.

His Excellency, SAM'L CONY, Hon. L. M. MORRILL,
Gov. of Maine,
JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adj't Gen. of Maine,
6m5
Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Hon. J. W. BRADBURY,
GEO. W. STANLEY,
Pyes't ist N. Bank, Augusta

Wuter St., Directly Opposite Stauley House AUGUSTA, MAINE, WAR CLAIM AGENTS LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES. Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and

ROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS. REFERENCES. HOD. LOT M. MORRILL.
HOD. SAMUEL CONY, GOVERNOR,
HOD. JOHN H. DRUMMOND,
Attorney General.
HOD. JOHN S. TENNEY.
HOD. RICHARD D. RICE.

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Mayor a
Augusta.

134

INITED STATES CLAIM AGENT. GEORGE F. NORTH,

Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for oldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also nvalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to. References:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hos oseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta.

CAVELRY AND ARTILLERY

OFFICE OF ARSISTANT QUARTERMASTER. U. S. A., 3 Augusta, Me.; Jan. 9, 1865. 5 PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the purchase of CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES for the use of U. S. CAVALITY and ARTILLERY HORSES for the use of U. S.
Government, till further notice.

Horses offered for the Cavalry Service must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from five to nine years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes. Price to be \$150.

Art-liery horses must be of dark color, quick in all particulars, quick and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in go of firsh and condition, from sig to ten years old, not less than fifteen and a half hasds high, and not to weigh less than to hundred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$150.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the above description and passing rigid inspection, will be received and paid for in the Government funds

THOS. G. WHYTAL,

2m5

Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

City LOAN.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on the 14th of the second month, and continue eleven weeks.

AUGUSTINE M. JUNES, A. M. PRINCIPAL, OZIAS WHITMAN, - ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL, With other assistance as may be required. As heretofore, the lostitution is open to students of both sexes. The terms for Board and Tuiton continue very moderate. Circulars giving particulars will be forwarded to any and all desiring information, by addressing JAMES VAN BLAROOM, Vassalboro', Me. 1st month, 6th, 1865.

It month, 6th, 1865. HADLEY SPOOL THREAD.

The SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, manufactured by the Hadley Company having been thoroughly tested and found fully equal to the best heretofore imported, is offered to the public in perfect confidence; the aim of the Manufacturers being to supply an article not to be surpassed by any soft finished thread now in the market. For sale by 3m5 NASON, HAMLEN & CO. WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. 75 HABNESS STITCHERS, to work on Artillery harness work to whom all winter's employment will be given by

JOSIAH CUMMINGS,

4w3* Bpringfield, Mass.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber keeps for the improvement of Stock
PURE BLOOD CHESTER BOAR. Also a pur
blood Prince Albert. Terms lineral.
Dresden Mills, Jan. 2, 1866.

465

WORCESTER'S WORLD RENOWNED DAY HOP YEAST.

For sale by Augusta, Jan. 7, 1848.

Augusta, Jan. 7, 1848.

J. P. WISE.
B. O. BSYANT.
ROBERT CROSBY,
B. S. BROOKS,
W. H. LONGLEY,
A. F. HULT.
COL. WM. SWETT,
PHINEAS HOWE,
WILLIAM TIBBETTS,
T. E. FOGG. THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprietor, Worcester, Mass.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

are opening to-day at low prices, appropriate for the season.

WHEELER & HOBSON

FANCY GOODS!

mitable for presents. Staple and desirable goods for

LADIES' APPAREL!

HABERDASHERY! and everything appertaining to a complete variety of

Dry Goods.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS AND SHAWLS!

Dec. 22. **NEW PERFUME** FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.



A Most Exquisite, Deliente and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. Beware of Counterfeits.

THE HARRIS BEATER PRESS.

THOMAS H. DODGE,

ADVOCATE IN PATENT CASES, SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. [Fee for Preliminary Examinations in the U. S. Patent Office f aleged New Inventions, to ascertain whether Patentable of the State of the Invention of the Same terms of the Invention of the Same terms of the Invention of the In

Office, No. 6 Brinley Block, ---- Main Street, 6m4 WORCES PEB, MASS. Bowdoin college. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

J. B. FILLEBROWN---DENTIST.

"Charleton" was got by "Duke of Airdrie." Dam "Laura 2J." Pedigree recorded in Herd Book. For further particulars see "Boston Cultivator," Aug. 22, 1863. TERMS CASH. 3m5

Also Agent for

Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fire and Burgiar Proof Safes, White's Patent Money Drawer, and BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINES.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. MAKES DEEDS, BONDS, AND OTHER CONVEYANCERS INSTRUMENTS.

PRES LESS TEAN LAWYERS'. Mt. Vernon, Dec. 10 1864. FARM FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

THE well known "PERGIVAL" FARM on Kennebec River road leading from Waterville to Kendali's Mills, containing about 170 acres of Land, with rood House, Barn, (one hundred feet in length,) and other outbuildings.

Address BOX 18, Waterville, Me.

CHISAM & ROBINSON, East Side the River, Lithgow Block, Will keep a general assortment of GROURRIES for retail for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. All pers is indebted to us are requested to make payment, as we intend the coming year to sell for cash or exchange as above.

NEW ENGLAND Screw Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPRAKE, Captain FILLITTS, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SHERWOOD, will, until further THE splendid and fast Breamshipe CHESAPRAE, Captain Will, 11773, 80d "POTOMAC," Capt. Smrawood, will, until further notice, ren as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Fortland, every WEDNEBDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, F. M., and Pier 9 North River. Hew York, every WEDNEBDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. These vessels are filted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable route for traveliers between New York and Maine. Passage \$6 including fare and State Booms. Goods forwarded by this time to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 Weststreet, New York.

PORT. & KEN. RAILROAD.
Winter Arrangement. COMMENCING Dec. 19 1864. Passenger trains leave daily

i follows: Leave Hallowell for Bath, Fortland, Boston, at 10.30 A. M. Returning will be due from Por land at 4 06 P. M. Leaves at me hour for Augusta, Wattrville, Kendalis Mills, Skowhegan, connecting at Ken. Mills with the train for Bangor the same Evening.
Freight train leaves daily for Portland to connect with the train to Boston at 5.20 A. M., and is due from Postland at 12.33 P. M.
Through tickets are sold at ticket office for Boston and Lewell as heretofore and also for Bangor and all stations cast of Kendalls Mills on the Maine Central Railroad
Through tickets are also sold to Farmington and Lewiston.
EDWIN NOYES, Superintendent.
Dec. 15. 1864.

STANLEY BOUSE--- Augusta. THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citigens of Augusta and the travelling public generally,
that they have formed a hotel co-partnership, under
the STANLEY HOUSE (which is located on Water Street, in
close pre-ximity to the Depot and business portion of the city) to
take effect on the 12th day of December, 1864, on which day the house will be opened in a style not surpassed by any hotel in
the State.

The large and commodious rooms will be refitted in the most
approved style, with every convenience to suit the wants of
boarders and visitors. A numerous and well-trained corps of
waiters will be in attendance, whose efforts will be assiduously
directed to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

A nice suite of bath-rooms will be provided, where the guests
can indulge in a bath, with cold or warm water.

A fire-proof safe will be furnished for the accommodation of
visitors wishing to deposit valuable articles for safe-keeping.

Coaches will be in attendance to convey visitors to any part of
the city. The culinary arrangements will be under the charge
of an experienced cook and housekeeper, and no effort will be
spared to supply the table with every delicacy, in season and
out.

spared to supply the table with every dentest, in the cout.

We take pleasure in being able to announce that we have secured the valuable services as Chief Cierk, of Mr. GUY TURNER, formerly the popular and efficient clerk of the Augusta House, under whose supervision the internal arrangement of the house will be conducted in a manner to sait the most fastidious taste.

The subscribers intend that nothing shall be left undone to render their house worthy of patronage, and trust their efforts will meet with the approbation and support of the public.

CHARLES A WING,
HENRY A. WILLIAMS.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1864. THE MANSION HOUSE

REOPENED AND RENOVATED.
THAYER & SCRUTON, Proprietors. THAYER & SCRUTON, Proprietors. This long established and favorite public house having been arroughly reconstructed and greatly enlarged and improved uring the past season, has been fitted up with new and elegant during the past season, has been fitted up with new and elegant furniture throughout.

The House is now one of the largest, most commodious, most convenient, and best appointed public houses in the State; and it is the design of the proprietors that it shall be kept in a manuer that shall entitle it to rank as a "first class Hotet."

The Stable accommodations have been made ample and complete by the erection of new buildings and the repair of old ones.

The central location of this House, situated on State Street, in close proximity to the Court House, and nearly equi-distant from the State House and the business street of the city, render it a desirable stopping place alike to permanent and transient customers.

customers.

Having spared no pains or expense in refurnishing the Mansion House, and promising that their table shall be inferior to no hotel in the State, the proprietors respectfully solicit, as they hope to merit, a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. M. THAYER.

Augusta, Nov. 28, 1864.

GARDINER'S COMPOUND.

The following certificate has been received by the proprietor; BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1864. BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1864.

Mn. Gardiner, Dear Sir:—About one year ago I met my old friend, Seth Holden, of Barre, and in conversation said to him I was solely troubled with a skin complaint which most people and numerous physicians called Suit Rheum, that I had tried amerous recommendations by various doctors in Boston, New York, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and ther places, without lasting good effect. He said to me that he had been affected in the same way, and that he had found relief by taking Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. He urged me to try it. On my return to Boston, I consulted won, and took five bottles on trial. You thought my case a very bad one, and expressed doubts of it ever being cured, but thought your preparation, if any would effect it. I took the five bottles according to your direction—they producing appar-

For sale at No. 91 Washington Street, up one flight.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY! HUMOB, SCROFULA OF KING'S EVIL, ULCERS, SALT BHEUM. ERVEIPELAS, KING-WORM, SOALD HEAD, BHEUMATISM, SYPHILLICO AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, OLD SORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD SORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Cures without pain or inconvenience. Send for our Circular containing a list of the most wonderful cures ever made, which will be sent free. Enquire faily into our statements—we cheerfully invite the most arrict investigation into our representations. This is no humbur, but a reality. The cures we are making in this country surprise everybody. Nothing like it has even been offered to the public. The principal ingredient of which it is composed has never before been used in medical practice. It is an original discovery, consisting of an Alterative Syrup and Unitment. Not less that \$20 to \$30 worth of medicine should be ordered in a bad case of Cancer, or Scrotula of long standing. Medicines sent by Express—edivery gauaranteed. Ourrespondents should give particulars of disease, and address Sm5* ROGERS & CO., Amberst, Nova Scotia.

pesta.
(It acts as a Cathartic, and the heakh of adult or child is at some improved by the use of this Syrup.)
Let no family be without a bottle in the house.
Sold in Portland by H. H. HAY, and all other Druggists.
Sold in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN, EBEN FULLER and C. F. POTTER. And by Druggists throughout the State.
cop6m49* LUNGS.—Dr. O. PHELTS BROWN has lately published a
—Treatise on Consumption, Brononitis, As-hma, and
LUNGS.—General Debility, of 45 octavo pages, beautifully
—linustrated with Colored Plates, containing a preLUNGS.—erription for the positive and speedy cure of PLTS
—and DYSPEPSIA. This work will be sent free on
LUNGS.—receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage.
—Address, Dr. O. Phelts Brown, No. 19 Grand
LUNGS.—Street, Jersey City, N. J.

4 w b**

WEATHER STRIPS WINDOW BANDS. TOTALLY exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Soow, Dust, Noise and Odor from doors and windows of every description, superseding the necessity of double asshes, storm doors, &c., at less than half the cost; and are a saving in fuel, gione of 50 per cent. Price list and reference upon application.

149 WASHINGTON STREET. Opposite Old South Church, Boston. Agents wanted. 4w8 PURE BLOOD DEVONS

JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

Japuary 3, 1864.

We have just received a full assortment of J. W. BRADLEY'S
"DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.

KAMLES & SMITH.

ouri, to y years in his takes he free mercial are find

thence t intersimilate he free ramlette

ntucky, the ultie. Resery have

When my name was announced, she sprang towards me, kissed my cheek, and then exclaim-"You have received my letter?"
"No; I have had no letter from you for

You have not heard about poor Arthur?"

"Not a word. Isabel has not run off with

Russian prince ?"

"Murder ?"

have poison in your desk?"

son to fear that she would kill herself?"

ty, she was then on the Atlantic.

clue anywhere, and the only hope I saw was in finding Norah; but what could she, who had been

Not a moment was to be lost. The trial would come on in a week, and little as others hoped

the Catholic chapel nearest Arthur's residence.

I found the priest, who, after thinking a moment, remembered Norah. He took me into the chapel,

and there, on one of the best seats, was still a little card inscribed with the name of Norah. I

me down the sweet vale of Avoca, and I was soon

The parish priest was my first resource. He knew the O'Regans, of course, and went with me to find them. They lived in a respectable mudwalled cottage, with a roof of thatch and a floor

of clay; and the pig very politely stepped out of the doorway as soon as he saw his reverence

ey to pay the rent when the times were hard? And hadn't she been married to Dennis McGrath?

"And where is Dennis McGrath?" I asked, anxiously.
"Is it where is he? It's far out on the sea he is

in Enniscorthy.

that duke, as long as he lived, the most unpretending, admirable, and truly noble of men.

There are few people in public life who in this age are not promptly pruned, where needful, by ever-ready shears. If the shoots of bumptiousness appear in a chief justice, they are instantly

face looked pleasant as it he was asleep and smils ing. Many's the time the boys have fixed themselves that way before they died."

I asked him another question;

"Yes," he said, "the soldiers when they are dying almost always speak of some woman. When they are married men it's oftenest about their wives. If they are not married it is mostly their mothers and sisters, oftenest a mother."

I saw that the soldier had a Rible in his pocket.

December 20, 1864. 4"

SIMON CUNNUS.

NEWMAN A. WHITTIER, late of Rome, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All person desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to ask eximples the soldier had a Rible in his pocket.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

ENTIRELY NEW: PURE GRAPE WINE. BLACKMER'S CONCENTRATED FRUIT WINE,

This Wine possesses a mild and de-licious flavor, full body. It is prepared from choice indigenous fruits; and from its purity and peculiar mode of prepa-dable healing properties. ation, possesses remarkable healing properties.

A half wine-glass taken a short time before breakfast will harpen the appetite, and it is to be relied on when every other node of treatment fails.

It is rapidly growing into public favor, for those who use it once invariably buy it the second time. It is used as a dinner once invariably buy it the second wine by many in place of all others.

It is quite refreshing after a tiresome walk, and to the seder tary and convalencent it can be said to be truly invaluable Every household should have a supply constantly on hand f use. ared and for sale by L. BLACKMER & CO., Worcest

LOR SALE.

FARMING

MARKET GARDENING

LANDS

IN NEW JERSEY.

THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming and market gardening in quantities to sait purchasers, situated in the counties of Ocean and Burlington, on the line of the Bartan and Delaware Bay Raiiroad, midway between New York and Philadelphia, at \$10 per acre In addition to all the common products of a farm, these lands are valuable for growing cran berries, sweet potatoes, peaches, grapes, tobacco and hops. All crops ripen ten days earlier than on Long Island. Squankum marl is delivered at any point on the raiiroad at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, at dertilises the land for seven years after its application. The lands are mostly covered with yellow pine timber, suitable for lumber and cord wood. A portion of the timber has been recently cut off, leaving the land ready for immediate cul. Ivation. Price of cedar raiis, \$5 per 100. Cord wood, at any railroad station, \$3 per cord. A portion of the lands contain a large quantity of the best potters' clay yet discovered, for the manufacture of yellow ware. Saw-mill within one mile of shamong Station. A good hotel at Shamong, on the lands well watered with unfailing streams, and supplied with good mill-sites and water-power for manufacturing purposes. The whole purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired, if the purchaser cultivates the land.

For further particulars app y to THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming

For further particulars app y to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth. N. J., or WM. O. GILES, 70 & 72 Franklin St., New York.

TAMILY DYE COLORS:

(Patented Oct. 13th. 1863.) SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.

A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue,
Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown,
Light Brown, Dark Brown, Snuff Brown,
For Dyeing Silk. Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs,
Dresses Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,
Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and
all kinds of Wearing Apparel
Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab,
Light Drab, Eawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab,
Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.
Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink,
Royal Purple, Purple, Salmon, Scarlet,
Slato, Solferino, Violet, Leather.
For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Goloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 ets.
Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.

260 Broadway, Bostow.

260 BROADWAT, BOSTON.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
6m44

HUSSEY'S IMPROVED PREMIUM PLOWS: MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE.



DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, AUGUSTA, MAINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

has been found by experience to be the BEST REMEDY for the arious diseases of the Lungs, such as DIPTHEBIA, Asthma, HAIR REGENERATOR.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It has stood the best of all tests, Time, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the Trade, in fact all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The pror rietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and \$1\$; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be care field and get the genwine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold generally.

PAIN IN TI

tton Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Oction Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by BALLARD & CHASE,

15 No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Augusta GEO. E.BRICKETT, M. D.,

OFFICE—Over Nason, Hamlin & Co.'s Store, Where he may be found at all times—day and night.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE CORNER OAK AND STATE STS. Office Hours 1 to 3 P. M.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, Corner Water Street and Market Square, AUGUSTA, MAINE. CHAS. F. POTTER,

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DHYSICIAN'S CARD. PAUL MERRILL, M. D., 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

FOR CATTLE AND HORSES. .

SPEER'S SAMBUCI

PORT GRAPE

WINE. VINEYARD, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY, PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

FOR THE COMMUNION TABLE For Family Use, and for Medicinal Purposes.

This is an article of Wine, from the Pure Port Grape Julee, fermented, without the addition of spirits or any liquors whatever. Has a full body, rich flavor, and slightly stimulating None is disposed of until four years old. The beneficial effect derived from its use is astonishing thousands, and cannot be realized from other wise nor from the thousands of Patent Bitters now crowding the market. All who try it express their surprise that so delicious a Wine is produced an this country, and it is so far different from what they had expected. aney man expected.

Some who have called it humbug and trash before using knowing it was the pure grape juice, but thinking it was a berry wine, have found out their mistake, and now lay their lives to the use of this Wine. e use of this Wine.

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons and the Con-

A great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and Bladder Difficulties. A LADIES' WINE,

because it will not intoxicate as other wine, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a biooming, soft and healthy

WE BEFER TO few well-known gentlemen and physicians who have tried the

Wine:

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A. | Dr. Hayes, Boston.

Gov. Morgan, New York State. | Dr. Wilson, 11th St., New York.

Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City. | Dr. Ward, Newark, New Jersey.

Dr. Parker, New York city. | Dr. Dougherty, Newark, N. J.

Drs. Darcy & Nicholl, Newark, Dr. Macy, New York.

New Jersey. | Dr. Cummings, Portland.

Try it once and you will not be deceived.

ET Be sure the signature of Alfred Stream is over the cork of each hotis.

each bottle.

Sold by Druggists, and by A. SPEEB, at his Vineyard, New Jersey, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. Speer. tirret from the vaults of Oporto.

nported only by Mr. Speer. lirect from the vaults of Oporto.

A. SPEER, Proprietor.

Principal Office 208 Broadway, New York. Trade supplied by all wholesale dealers, and the State Com-issionersat Boston and Portland. JOHN LA FOY, Paris, Agent for France and Germany.

\$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE COUGHS INFLUENZA, TICKLING IN THE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS

AS QUICK AS COE'S COUGH BALSAM! Over Fifty Thousand Bottles have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of

s failure has been known. We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some EMINENT PHYSICIANS. who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-

It does not Dry Up a Cough! but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely TWO OR THREE DOSES Will invariably Cure Tickling in the Threat.

STUBBORN COUGH, and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste and may be administered to children of any age.

In case of CROUP we will guarantee a Cure, it taken in season NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

It is within toe reach of all, the price being ONLY 40 CENTS! And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up' the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furniah you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
GEO. C. GOODWIN, BOSTON,
W. F. PHILLIPS, PORTLAND, Agents.

DORR & CRAIG, Augusta, C. F. POTTER, "
J. A. JACKSON & CO., Hallowell and Gardiner. 19eep34

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM DR. H. A. TUCKER, OF FOXBORO', MASS.

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,
BEST KEROSENE OIL,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal
uses only.

Also, sole Wholesale Agent for Tilden & Co.'s

SOLID AND FLUID MEDICINAL EXTRACTS,
ALKALOIDS AND RESINOIDS,
PHARMACEUTIC SUGAR COATED PILLS AND GRANULES
TPhysicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. 1 yeow41

HIRAM H. COOK & CO.'S

SYRUPS OF ROOTS AND BARKS.
A Vegetable Compound for the cure of
CHRONIC DIARRHCEA,
CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM,
And all other Bowel Complaints of that NaturePrepared and sold by
Hiram H. Cook & Co.'S South Carthage, Me.
AGENTS—EBEN FULLER, Augusta; WM. GOVE. Freeport; P. BRADFORD, Winchrop; J. COOK, Auburn; J.
GOULD, Wilcon; and sold by Druggists generally.

H. A. TUCKER.

OF FOXBORO', MAES.

Messrs. B. O. & G. C. Wisson, Wholesale Botanic Druggists,
18 & 20 Central St., Boston:
Early last spring, after having driven my horse very hard, he
took cold, and it settled in his neck and shoulders, and he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though he was suddenly struck deal. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though he was suddenly struck deal. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though he was suddenly strucked. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though he was suddenly strucked. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though he was suddenly strucked. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though he was suddenly strucked. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though the took cold, and it settled in his neck and shoulders, and he work strucked. Finally he was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would sprawl out as though the took cold, and it settled in his neck and shoul

DR. TEBBETTS'

ELECTRIC COMPOUND!

Rheumatism,

PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS, SPINAL IRRITATION,

AGUE IN THE FACE,

It reaches tue nerves and muscles, as it is believed no other scured some of the most violent and obstinate cases of

For sale by all Druggists. THE VERNATELLA LIQUID BLACKING GIVES TO THE LEATHER NOT ONLY A

SPLEADID JET BLACK POLISH But an Elegant and Fashionable Perfume.

The neatness and convenience of using Liquid Blacking the superior polish which it gives over other kinds has hereisfore been in a great measure counterbalanced by its disagreeable vinegar odor and the trouble of fitting something into the stopper of each bottle in order to apply it to the brush, but the Vernatella Blacking has only the most Delicutyru. Perfus which remains with the leather as long as the blacking lasts, and each bottle has a stick ready fitted in the stopper. The Vernatella Blacking also softens and benefits the leather.

Be sure and inquire for the Vernatella Blacking.

PRIOR 12 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

THE VERNATELLA.

for making the Soles of Boots and Shoes water-proof and wear
onger, is also for sale as above.

8w52 THE MAINE FARMER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER. Office West End Kennebec Bridge, August

EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors.

TERMS—\$2.50 per annum in advance. If no paid within six months, \$3 will be charged.

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ET All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Howar & Baderi, Augusta, Me.

VOL

Our Home, O Practical 1 We said in practical (not bearing of the spoken of. T the success o and fruits.

dom requires its growth an the requisite quires, it is u require a high instance; oth apple, and oth Some accomm of climate, as these have the attempt their We will be

a few minute

some remarks

isothermal lin face of the writers on thi about to men and Lippenco all the observ made at differ give a better trace them on way it has be those places i found to have of 65 degrees September, b treme limit in its mouth, coast inland as Waterville shire below G passes below the valley of mont, and per the upper Co with too grea tion northwar lying valley the St. Lawre Potsdam, ear and ranges by ern New York Warren cour Champlain to perfect observ passes throng it again appe

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the valley of

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A Farmer in Pennsylvania, whose sheep had been stolen for many years, offered a notorious sheep-stealer one hundred dollars a year to let his flocks alone. That worthy, however, only smiled, and said. "Ne, thank you, I think I smiled, and said. "Ne, thank you, I think I heter!"

January, 3, 1866.

Cash paid for LOOSE and PRESSED HAY, at Ricker's Brick Stable, Market Square. August. A. J. NIOHOLS. GREEN and DRY WOOD on hand and for sale.

Augusta, Dec. 5, 1864.

Poetry.

THE BEGGAR AT THE DOOR. BY MRS. H. L BOSTWICK.

There is food in my house, and fire, Mabel,
For paupers of different kin,
But none for this wanderer, lonely and late.
This child that may not come in.
Sad fate! Sad fate!
But the beggar must not come in.

Still knocking, and knocking! Go tell him Of houses where he may repose; Where the banquet halls are richer than mine, And the couches of purple and rose. Fragrant and fine Are the couches of purple and rose.

Will he none of your counsel, my Mabel?
Then harken to what I say.
For now, by stratagem, foul or fair,
The beggar must go his way:
No sieep, no prayer,
Till the beggar is on his way!

Go empty the plates from the board, Mabel,
And scatter the nosegays about:
And the last red drop from the cordial cup
Drain out, good child, drain out!
For how can he sup
When viands and cordial are out? Quench all the beautiful lamps, Mabel

Quench all the beautiful lamps, master,
Break all the harp strings, sweet;
Heap ice on the fire till it floods the floor,
And drips at the beggar's feet:
Under the door,
Drips at the beggar's feef.

Now, softly, carefully step, Mabel,
A d open the hall door wide;
Oh, house! more dreary and dark than the street,
He never will come inside!
Poor feet! Poor feet!
—Home Jeurnal.

TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

inexplicable longing to see again the white cliffs, the green fields and hedges, and the quiet, pretty, and most comfortable villages of dear old Engaway were gone. When the force that had sent me off ceased to act, I felt and obeyed the attrac-

I can now speak of the reason of this long absence. My father, who had saved me a small property, which he hoped I would increase, had

ate one.

Isabel Goodwin was certainly one of the most beautiful of those who are, in their own right, queens of society. To the fairest types of Eoglish beauty she added graces, accomplishments, and a boundless ambition. Without rank or wealth she held her place, and aspired to rival those who had both. I was dazzled by her beau-

We had been trying our skill with other boys in diving to see which could remain under the longfor a long period, no one was surprised. They waited to see my head shoot above the surface;

He was already dressing on the bank, when

"Where is Harry?" round, and took me by one of my ankles. I telt an impulse to grasp him, so strong that it might have given me the power; but with an effort of self-control, I did not even try to help myself. I was drawn into shallow water, and quickly taken

sions we took together to the mountains or to the sea. He had been away on public business when I first became acquainted with Isabel. I wrote

to be presented to her whom I now dared to call my Isabel. I saw, with a twinge of jealousy which I felt to be inexpressibly mean and contemptible, that Arthur and Isabel were much impressed with each other. They polked and waltzed together. How narrowly I watched them! Arthur was excited, brilliant, fascinating; Isabel danced as I had never seen her dance before, and showed, in

Arthur congratulated me; but he was embar-rassed. Isabel was far more self-possessed; she said he was a splendid fellow—she had no idea she should like him so well, and she did her best to blind me with her tenderness; but I had

was, I cannot say, false to me, for we were under no engagement. I see now that she would have dropped me at any moment for a more desirable parts. I was her bird in hand; but she knew me away the moment she felt sure of one of them. It is true that Arthur was a better match than

beyond the Mississippi.

A lady, who knew and pitied my sufferings, wrote to me. At first she said very little of Arthur and his with Then there came stories—idle gossip, I hoped—of jealousies, estrangements, and even of scandal. I could not believe that Isabel—false as she had been to me—heartless and worldly as I thought her—could ever be guilty of anything worse than vanity and am-bition. Admiration was, no doubt, a necessary

guilty of anything worse than vanity and ambition. Admiration was, no doubt, a necessary of life to her. She might annoy Arthur; but I could not believe that she could injure him more deeply; but the stories grew worse and worse, and I could not but confess that I had been saved from a greater misery that I had endured, and that, if Arthur had wronged me, he had been sufficiently punished. I sometimes thought that, had Isabel not yielded to the temptations of ambition, and married one she truly loved, all might have been well; but this was a momentary vanity. Arthur was enough to make any good woman happy. He would never have married Isabel had he not felt certain that her heart was irretrievably his own. He could not rob me of what I did not possess.

Suddenly I was taken, as I have said, with a great longing to return to Eogland. It did not

A beggar stands at my door, Mabel—
A shivering, silent child;
Oh, why is he wandering, weary and lone,
Out in the night so wild?
Bid him begone,
Though the night is bitter and wild.

Our Story-Teller.

I had been away from home three years. In that time I had eaten oyster-suppers in New York, polked at Saratoga, taken lonely and rowalks at Niagara, caught delicious white fish in the translucent waters of Mackinaw, and shot a buffalo on the prairies of Nebraska. might have dug gold in California or Columbia had I not been taken suddenly with a great and

tion which drew me to the land that to the Englishman, wherever he may wander, must be his

ducated me for the noble profession of the law. I was reading through the terms with the usual industry, when it was my misfortune to fall in love. The expression seems to me an appropri-

ty; I admired her queenly bearing, and I became her ardent worshipper.
She was fond of admiration. If I was som times grieved, maddened, and jealous, at the en-couragement she gave to one or another of the crowd that fluttered about her, and burned the incense of flattery to her charms, I still had a sort of pride in her attractiveness; and a tender look, a word of fondness, a sigh, or the soft pressure of her hand, would send me home intoxicat-

ed with delight. I believed myself to be the favored lover; the admiration she received was my triumph.

The best friend I had was Arthur Mellon. He was two years older than I; was in a good position in a government office, with fair prospects of advancement, and some expectations beside.

We were true friends. Arthur had saved my life when we were at school together. I lay gramped and paralyzed at the bottom of a deep

I lay on the bottom, insensible and powerless. I could see my comrades on the bank; I could even hear them talk. The sounds of their voices grew fainter and fainter, but I was not afraid. I knew that, as soon as they understood the mat-

he exclaimed: His voice sent a thrill to my heart, as I lay, paralyzed in every limb, drowning. In a moment more he had stripped off his clothes, and plunged into the pool. He was cool and cautious, even in his haste to save me. He swam

out; and after a struggle, far more painful than the half drowning had been, recovered. Need I say that Arthur was, henceforth, more my friend than ever? In London he spent half his leisure hours in my chambers, or in the excur-

to him about her, raved about her. I was impatient to have him see her at the earliest moment after his return. Not less had I told her of Arthur, and I had excited the expectations of There was a party on the very night of his return to London, and I insisted that he should go, tired as he was with the journey from Dublin.

much she was interested and flattered by his at-

watched them with too jealous an eye not to see my position was in danger.
Why go on with the miserable story? Isabel

It is true that Arthur was a better match than I. His position, already good, was assured for the future, with the prospect of more than I was ever likely to gain by any eminence in my profession. He was my superior also as a society-man—more ready, more brilliant and distinguished. I forgave Arthur, but I could not forgive Isabel. A month before their marriage I was on the steamer bound for New York.

I heard from home sometimes during my ab-I heard from home sometimes during my absence. Arthur did not write. He would have

been glad to have done so, but he could not intrude even the offices of friendship upon the misery that had driven me to the wild solitude

seem a home-sickness, such as attacks the Swiss the Mersey, when I saw a large ship coming to-in foreign lands; but I felt in a hurry to return. I took the shortest route; first to St. Paul, on "Captain," said I to the commander of the pig-

in foreign lands; but I felt in a hurry to return. I took the shortest route; first to St. Paul, on the Upper Mississippi then down the first line of railway which would take me to the Atlantic. I looked for the fastest boat and the most rapid trains. I made no stop in strange cities. My curiosity to see American life was gone, and I dashed along the southern shore of the great lakes, and through the mountains of New York, just in time to embark on one of the fleetest steamers of the Cunard line, which, in less than ten days landed me safely in Liverpool. With

do it for twenty pounds, Sir."

"No; I have had no letter from you for months. I have been away in the wilderness, where they could not reach me; and I could not stop for them on my way. But what is it? Her of her directly.

In ten minutes more I sprang into the shrouds

"To be sure I do, Sir; and it's plazen intirely "Murder; she died suddenly, with symptoms I would be to see him this blessed minute."

to That he was innocent as myself of the to something.

'Norah,' said I, "will you go back with me not for a moment doubt.

He told me all—the little that he knew. He spoke carefully, and even tenderly of the dead.

"I know you have forgiven me, Harry," said he; "so I do not ask it. I thought I was doing right. We are all egotists in our affections. I have been greatly tried for my selfishness."

"Norah," said I, "will you go back with me to London? I will pay your fare and your husband's to America, and pay you for your time. I believe your evidence will save poor Mr. Mellon's life."

"Please God, I will go, Sir. I will just speak to Dennis."

There talked together a few moments, and then

come towards me. I saw how it was settled.
"You see, we are going to settle in America, "It was left with other chemicals, by my predecessor, who amused himself with chemical experiments. When I took the desk, I allowed it to remain, with some vague idea that it might be useful some day to kill the rats or other vermin."

Well are will kill the rats or other vermin." "Well, we will get this fellow, and prove that wait and go to him when the trial is over?" e left it."

The arrangement, so thoroughly thrifty and characteristic, I closed with at once. In a minute

poison was arsenic. The circumstances were certainly against the prisoner. The jurymen lowered upon him ominously.

But the medical witness, a gentleman of high "No—assuredly not; she enjoyed the part of existence too keenly. I am sure that she was never, purposely, the cause of her own death."

I sifted the ground all over. There was no listed the ground the only hope I saw was in

> tain diseases?" "Yes, undoubtedly."
> "Now, Sir, is it not a fact well known to medi-

cal science, that arsenic, taken for some time in small doses, may accumulate in the system, so as to produce violent and even fatal action?" "It is possible" "Are there not cases of such cumulative ac-But Arthur had not got Norah's address. He did not even know, or could not remember, her "Yes."

We now called our witness, Norah McGrath She testified to having lived more than two years with Mrs. Mellon; to the uniform kindness and affection of her husband; and to the nature of their domestic difficulties. She was sure that he loved the very ground she trod upon, and if he was sometimes jealous and out of temper, they

copied the name in my note-book.

"Can your reverence tell me where she lived in always made it up; and she was sure that he would not have harmed her for the world. "Indeed, I cannot," said he, "but I remember, now, writing a letter for her to send to some relthe deceased lady ever gave her husband any ground for jealousy?" atives of hers at Enniscorthy, county of Wex-"No, your honor, not that ever I saw; but she

"What did she call it?" "I never heard any name for it."
"How do you know that she took it for her

"Where did she keep this powder?"
"In a little drawer of her writing-desk." "Is that writing-desk portable, witness?" in

"Is it what, your lordship?"
"Can it be brought into court?"
"Aisily enough, your lordship."
"The court will take a recess while this desk

ing a reassuring nod, assented. There was nothing to do but to go to Kilkenny. The hours were speeding, and there was no railway to annihilate time or space. A jaunting car, with a fleet horse, at an extra price, was the only resource; and I was on the road again. A few hours of hard posting, with frequent change of horses, took me in sight of the old round tower, the venerable cathedral, and the historic castle of Kilkenny, and the humble home of the McGraths.

Norah had gone. Five days before, she had

steamers of the Cunard line, which, in less than ten days, landed me safely in Liverpool. With the same feeling of hurry, I took the first express train to London, and did not lose a moment before driving to Brompton and calling on the lady, a distant relative and old friend, who had been my correspondent.

I tuested to the skipper, and said:

I rushed to the skipper, and said:

I rushed to the skipper, and said:

"Captain, I must see a person on the ship.—
Will you run alongside of her?"
"Couldn't do it, Sir. I wouldn't be hired to

stop for them on my way. But what is it? Has anything happened?"

"You have not heard about poor Arthur?"

"My God? you don't say so! I'll be alongside

Russian prince?"

"O, worse than that! that is—but no matter. Harry, Isabel is dead!"

I felt the blood settle back upon my heart, my eyes were dim, the room turned round, I believe I should have fallen had not my friend helped me to the sofa. I am not a man to faint away, but the shock was sudden, and it hurt me more than I thought it could. A glass of wine was brought, and I was myself again.

In ten minutes more I sprang into the should of the noble ship. There was a crowd of passengers forward, taking their last glimpse of old England, and hoping, most of them, to get a glimpse of Ireland once more before they left her forever.

I knew that the captains of ships did not like any interference with their crews or passengers after they have taken charge of them, so I resolved to tell the gentlemanly as well as sailorbrought, and I was myself again. solved to tell the gentlemanly as well as sailor"Poor Arthur!" said I, "how does he bear like master on the quarter-deck my business. I "Poor Arthur, indeed! You may well say, 'poor Arthur' What has not that woman made him suffer? And now he is charged with her murder."

"Norah," said I, "you know Father Description of the property of the p

"Murder; she died suddenly, with symptoms of poison. There was ninquest, and the chemist who examined the body discovered arsenic. They proved that Arthur often quarreled with her, and was jeelous. Well he might be, poor fellow! Somehow he had bought arsenic just before her death; they found some in his desk. When she was first taken ill, he insisted upon nursing her; he was devoted to her, in spite of his jealousy and annoyance. Everything told against him, and he was committed to Newgate, and is to be tried for his life."

I need not say that, at the carliest moment when it was possible to gain admission, I hastened to Newgate. I found Arthur pale and sad enough, but resigned to his fate. He fell upon my bosom; we were boys again. The past, that had sent its black cloud between us, was gone; we were clasped in each other's arms, as in the lighter griefs of our boyhood. All jealousy, all hard feeling, had vanished from my mind; my noble Arthur was in trouble—ay, peril—and I had come to save him. So it seemed at the moment. That he was innocent as myself of the hideous crime with which he was charged, I could not for a moment duabt.

"Norah, Mrs. Mellon is dead."

"Dead! God rest her soul! Sure you don't mean it?"

"She is dead, and Mr. Mellon, my friend, is in Newgate, and may be hanged! Och, Sir. you cannot mane that! Sure, an' he loved the very ground she trod upon. Murther her? Niver a bit."

"Would she kill herself, Norah?"

"The poor lady—no! she was light and giddy, and made him jealous sometimes; but she would never have killed herself; she would not commit such a sin."

"Was she ever ill, Norah? Did she ever take any medicine?"

"Never eick a day, your honor; and the only medicine I ever knew her to take were the little powders for her complexion. She told me once that it was them that made her beautiful."

A thought truck me. Here was a possible clue to something.

"Norah," said I, "will you go back with me

"How was it," I asked, "that you chanced to

That hope had vanished, but I did not despair.
"Who are the witnesses against you?" I asked.
"Only the servants, poor things! They testified to what they had seen and heard. My temper is not so good as it was, and—she—was some times very trying. When she become ill I retimes very trying. When she became ill, I reproached myself, and wished to do all I could for
her. Her maid was new and unused to her ways,
and I wished to take over of her. The many the many that the could be take over of her. The many that the could be take over of her.

"Only a month. Her old favorite, Norah, went home to Ireland to be married, and has gone with her husband, I suppose, to America."

"Had she—had Isabel ever given you any reason to fear that she would kill herself?"

month away, know about the death of her mistress? The lawyers engaged for the defence could see no use in her testimony, except to prove, what everybody knew, that Arthur was very much attached to her mistress, and sometimes much attached to her mistress, and sometimes used for that purpose."

"It is sometimes used for that purpose."

"It is also administered as a medicine for cerjealous and irritable; was it likely she could prove anything more? Besides, in all probabili-

answers.

"One question more. If a person in the habit of taking arsenic, either as a medicine or a cos-metic, were to die suddenly from any cause, "Give it up, my dear fellow," said he; it is of no use. What good can Norah be, if you could find her? She has gone by this time."

But I would not give up. I clung desperately to the idea of this Irish girl—because, perhaps, there was nothing else to cling to. I set off for the Cetable cheal recover. Arthur, residence

Here was a clue; and a few hours more saw me dashing along the Northwestern Railway, through Ruby, the Trent valley, and Chester, and so along the loot of the Welsh mountains and across the Menai Straits to Holyhead, and thence by steamer to Kingstown. Here, in too much haste to make the proper inquiries, I took the railway to Rathdrum, and so missed the stage-coach at Wicklow. But I lost no time. A jaunting car took me down the sweet vale of Avoca, and I was soon where the same that the rubbed on her skin?"

"Because, she told me, in a joking way, that i coming, and allowed us to enter.

They knew Norah, God bless her! Wasn't she their own cousin? Hadn't she sent them mon"Where did she keep this powder?"

"Sure I am that they talked of going, for I heard of it from Ellen Rooney, and she was over to Kilkenny, and danced at their wedding."
"Then Norah was married at Kilkenny, and if she has gone they started from there?" said I.

The woman looked at the priest, and on receiving a reassuring nod, assented. There was nothing to do but to go to Kilkenny. The hours were

UNPRUNED TREES.

The following is from one of the "Country Parson's" delightful essays, "Concerning Unpruned Trees."

"So you may see, that it is not good for man to be alone. For he will put out various shoots at his own sour will, which will grow into monstrously ugly and absurd branches, unless they are pruned away while they are young. But it is quite as bad, perhaps it is worse, to live among people with whom you are an oracle. There are many good Protestants who, by a long continuance of such a line, have come to believe their own infalibility much more strongly than the Pope believes his. An only brother amid a large family of sisters is in a perilous position. There is a risk of his coming to think himself the greatest, wisest, and best of men; the most graceful dancer, the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root to accept this estimate, the only brother is apt to be soured by the sharp of the sure root of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root to accept this estimate, the only brother is apt to be soured by the sharp the sure root of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root to accept this estimate, the only brother is apt to be soured by the sharp the sure root of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root to accept this estimate, the only brother is apt to be soured by the sharp the sure root of the sure root of the sure root of the most unerring shot; also the best of the sure root to accept this estimate, the only brother is apt to be soured by the sharp poet, the most underring soot; as soot on extending the second of the second the second of the secon hands, feet, eyes, and whiskers. And as the outer world is sure not to accept this estimate, Medway, Oct. 4, 1864.

her. Her maid was new and unused to her ways, and I wished to take care of her. The woman, perhaps, did not like my interference; the fact, at any rate, made a strong impression against me."

Was fading in the distance, but in a few moments more she had cheerfully resigned herself to her duty.

But the time was passing. We did not reach London an hour too soon. The trial had begun when I hurried into the Court with our only imwhen I hurried into the Court with our only imwhen I hurried into the Court with our only imwhen I hurried into the Court with our only imwhen I hurried into the court with our only imwhen I hurried into the Court with our only imwhen I hurried into the Court with our only imwhen I hurried into the court with our only imwhen I hurried into the distance, but in a few moments more she had cheerfully resigned herself to her dawn of intelligence! The awful yet salutary truth was impressed, by a single lesson, that there were places in this world where nobody cared for the Duke of Middlesex and having petitioned for license to sell on an hour too soon. The trial had begun mobility to the court with our only imwhen I hurried in the distance, but in a few moments more she had cheerfully resigned herself to her duty.

Arrest: J. Burnes, Register.

ress appear in a chief justice, 'they are instantly cut short by the tongue of some resolute barrister. If a prime minister, or even a loftier personage, evinces a disposition to neglect his or her duty, that disposition is speedily pruned by the Times; speaking in the name of the general sense of what is fit. And indeed the newspapers and reviews are the universal shears. If any outgrowth of folly, error, or conceit appear in a political man, or in a writer, of even moderate standing, some elever article comes down upon it. standing, some cover article comes down upon it, and shows it up if it cannot snip it off. And if a wise man desires that he may keep, intellectually and esthetically, in becoming shape, he will attentively consider whatever may be said or written about him by people who dislike him. For, as a general rule, people who don't like you come down sharply upon your real faults; they tell you things which it is very fit that you should know, and which nobody is likely to tell you but they. I have heard of one or two distinguished

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Nashville, the results of some of his observations of army life, narrates the following conversation with a soldier while riding on the top of a military freight car between Chattanooga and Nashville:

"On my last trip down I was speaking to an officer about the hospitals. A soldier who sat next to me said he had been a steward in one of them several months. I asked him if the soldiers,

Is say that the soldier had a Bible in his pocket.

"When I left my company," he said, "I thought nothing of the swearing: but when I came back from the hospital it seemed awful."

Yet such is the power of the influence of association that my good friend—really and not sham pious-friend—when I afterward spoke of the insurgents, got indignant at the contemplation of their conduct and called them the d——d rebels:

December 20, 150s.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Esckiel Page, late of Belgrade, decreased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 26th day of December, 1864, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in surgents, got indignant at the contemplation of clock in the afternoon of each day, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of February, and on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of March, next.

ALBERT CASWELL.

know, and which nobody is likely to tell you but they. I have heard of one or two distinguished authors who made it a rule never to read anything that was written about themselves. Probably they erred in this. They missed many hints for which they might have been the better. And mannerisms and eccentricities developed into rigid boughs, which might have been readily removed as growing twigs.

A vain self-confidence is very likely to grow up in a man who is never subjected to the moral pruning-knife. The greatest men (in their own judgment) that you have ever known have probably been the magnates of some little village, far from neighbors. Probably the bully is never developed more offensively than in some village dealer, who has accumulated a good deal of money, and who has got a number of the surrounding cottages mortgaged to him."

HOSPITAL INCIDENTS.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

*ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be grante!

*ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be grante!

*ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be grante!

*ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and Lucy A. Perkins, Abby L. Perkins, Emma C. Perkins, and Lucy A. Perkins, Abby L. Perkins, Emma C. Perkins, and Lucy A. Perkins, C. Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, of any why the same should not be allowed.

HOSPITAL INCIDENTS.

*ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held English and the fourth Monday of January next, and Lucy A. Perkins, of Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next and Fourth Monday of January next and Fourth Monday of January next and Fourth Mond

to me said he had been a steward in one of them several months. I asked him if the soldiers, when they were sick, persisted in the continuous swearing which characterizes the army.

"No, sir," he said, "they are like little children then; they return to their father's house." I saw that I had come in contact with a man worth talking to, and had a long conversation with him. Only a few scraps of it can be given now:

"Oh," he said, "they are so grateful for the smallest favors. I have heard them say so softly, "thank you, sir," for every little thing I did for them, that I was almost ashamed. I thought I had seen braver men in battle but I never knew what bravery was till I went in to the hospital. They often told me to fix them out."

"Well, they would see that the Doctor gave them up and they would ask me about it. I would tell them the truth. I told one man that and he asked how long? I said not over twenty minutes. He did not show any fear—they never do. He put up his hand so, and closed his eyes

minutes. He did not show any fear—they never do. He put up his hand so, and closed his eyes with his own fingers, and then stretched himself out, and crossed his arms over his breast. "Now, fix me," he said. I pinned the toes of his stockins together; that was the way we laid the corpses out; and he died in a few minutes. His face looked pleasant as if he was asleep and smils face looked pleasant as if he was asleep and smils ing. Many's the time the boys have fixed them.

fe are constantly receiving NEW GOODS, which we shall at prices corresponding with the times.

HAMLEN & SMITH.

be mean is to rich. That w